to all cuses, be discontinued at the end

south and at three other public would detendants of the filing of this petia perition the same will be taken pro JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk. [1'r adv. \$17.50] 258 lt-46-5t

SALT-SALT. of g to purchase a good article. will find a hartiges to call at the firm of EASTthe they will sell at low figur a. There EASTERS & CO.

Harry c, copy to amount of \$10.

work the property to advantage, I will hand some 1500 acres of LAND ed a few miles from the mouth river, and is approachable by vesto the West Indies and to other in the lower part of the State, be red acres of good rice land, the marsh land, the balance formerly and very rich. The pond flows above named quantity may all be pea Lu's. The balance of the t and neatly fitted up a set of thousand cords of wood

> ou'd not be bought for about JNO. MERCER.

COLUMN TO THE THE TOTAL TOR THE AND COMBAND THE BLIND. OF THIS INSTITUTION will DAY the 7th of September, 1863 along the at is important that pupils the continencement of the bession .-

WILLIE J. PALMER, Principal.

271-1t-43 1m

a amission. &c.. address

reales tract of land lying hatv of Robeson, N undred acres, with a good by Private C. J. Bryan.

themselves long to the work of I have to escape or fight for their

only the public, is forced to de-

me do not demoralize the Army of ankees never can, is the remark be of every cheer and soldier thy upon the soldiers, who, as a rule, once in them; but indirectly their disastrous, for if they succeed in sisters leaving on her for support in every emergency of the ing among any portion of the eventful struggle. Her, who would pass by unnoticed

City, according to the New York Hevald, is injured beyond repair. This vessel was remarkable for her speed, and on this account was bought and employed by the Federal Gov. on ment as a blockneter.

City, according to the New York Hevald, is injured beyond with fanatical biirding has the fanatical biirding has trail in the dast, and such must be the fate of all patriotic fines. Those who refuse to aid us and invite the enemy how leading has trail in the dast, afterior of the great and the good of all nations and admiration of the great and the good of all nations and ages.

be very fast. The writer thinks she may be the steamer known as the Southerner. The Nithon and the Minnesota were the only efficient versels off the port, the Iroquois having left a veck previous in chase of a blockade runner. Richmond Whig.

This Yankes letter wri er is not so smart in his ewn business as people are apt to give Yankee sailors the credit of being. No such verse's ran into Wilmington on the 17th of August. A vessel pierced for s'x guns did arrive here, but she is an old and well-known vessel and brought those it has already been made public by papers at other points of ner troops in the neid and now needs, they are be said of we may as well say that the vessel alluded to by this letter it pow? writer was, no doubt, the Fumter, now known as the Gib-

ALL KIEDS OF GOODS .- In addition to the cargo sale adw and Grist Mill is up and has been in vertised to take place at Wilkes Morris' Auction Rooms on Wednesday, the 9 h fustant, we notice by advertisement in to-day's paper that on the next day (Thursday) | combine certain elements of discontent and party feeling them from our memory, or throw over them the mantle of the finding ample power for any there will be an auction sale of German, French and Engaged and incompanies and obtained on lish Fancy Goods, at the store of David Aaron, on Market engaged into disrepute among our people, and to the most of the fearful dangers that surround us, renew in the most of the fearful dangers that surround us, renew in the most of the fearful dangers that surround us, renew in their laborators for the number of description to the country, and forty or fifty pears. The grits of fifty pears. The grits assortment of what may be classed as staple Dry Goods, for the parties referred to find utterance principally through the columns of the Raleigh of war which have been gathered together, have been misas good hedy of rich marsh while that for Thursday exhibits a great variety of thirgs Standard. very scarce and difficult if not impossible to be obtained. We presume the attendance will be large.

> THREUGH CAPPAIN GAYLE, of the Corpubia, we have received from Mr. Joseph Long, Chief Mate of that ship, one hundred dollars with the request that it should be applied to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers.

with pine. At the lower | At present we think that such telief is more needed at Charleston than either here at nome or in Virginia, and we synce such property, had best contribution that destination. In order to prevent mist the massives. If my health was carriage, we will hand it to a North Carolina office. have therefore taken the liberty of giving the generous hold our minds from the conviction that if their ideas of an if my health was carriage, we will hand it to a North Carolina officer of high expectations of patriots. standing now here, but about to return to his command at

> For the Journal. CAMP PETTIGREW, TOPSAIL BOUND, }

September 1st, 1863. At a meeting of the Hog Pen Rangers, Co. G, 35th Reg't (Artillery) N. C. Troops, stationed near Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 1st, 1863, Orderly L. H. Reid was called to the Chair, and private George A. Sparrow requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman explained, in a few appropriate Secretary. The Chairman explained, in a few appropriate remarks, the object of the meeting. The meeting having been regularly organized, on motion a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions, consisting of the folowing members: Privates C. J. Pryan, John Selvy and E. T. Small.

After a recess of fifteen minutes the committee returned the growth of corn, peas, pota-is a good and under good fetice. State styling themselves "Conservatives," or Feace Party, have, by their treasonable sentiments, done material injury of others.

where, as I will give as good | periling their lives in defence of the Old North State, and that we as a body do acknowledge the integrity and master the forces left there, may be questionable, but even upon ability of our President and his able Cabinet. the forces left there, may be questionable, but even upon this point we do not profess to have a sufficient knowledge

ma on our native State, and treason to the Confederate Government, and as soldiers, will endeavor as far as in our power to promote and preserve the fair name of North whom has been entrusted the honor of our State, and on

rt Sainter was evidently to re-Lassinge of the vessels of war petty Editors who, throughout the State, are endeavoring sow the seeds of dissention in our army. Resolved, 4th. That seeing the vacancies daily occurring in our ranks from desertions, caused by the circulation of the Raleigh Standard, we would call the attention of the Commanding officers of all North Carolina Troops to pro-

> prisonment or impressment upon any citizen who brings the damnable sheet within six miles of any-camp.
>
> Resolved, 5th. That we, the members of the Kenedy Light Artillery, do hereby pledge our lives, our fortunes. and our honor anew, for the protection of our adopted cause and fondly loved homes. blved, 6th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent

hibit its circulation in Camp, and make it a penalty of im

After a few appropriate and eloquent remarks by some of the members, the resolutions were unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned sine die. O. Sergeant L. H. BEID, Chairman.

GEORGE A. SPARBOW, Sec'y.

ADDRESS OF THE ARMY. TO THE PROPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA: A general convention of delegates from each Regiment of Troops from North Carolina in the Army of Northern Virginia, held at Orange C. H., Va., on the 12th inst., did us, the undersigned, the honor to appoint us a committee, to prepare and publish to you an address, invoking your aid in the accomplishment of an object very dear to those whom they represent, and of unsurpassed interest and consequence to you and to them. They desire that the irresistible it fluence of the public opinion of all good and patriotic men in the Etate, may be invoked to put down and detroy, and to silence forever the voice of a faction, which is believed to exist in no inconsiderable strength in your midst, which is daily growing bolder in the expression of treasonable and mischievous sentiments, and whose machi-nations have been and still are directed towards poisening the minds and hearts of our soldiers and people, and and was not penetrated, but the breaking down the courage and confidence of you and of na, who are sustaining the cause of our country, in the great strugg's for independence in which we are engaged. It was esteemed a most fortunate circumstance for the 1. The iron-clads in Charleston honor and welfare of North Carolina, that such perfect ref, and, as already remarked, not break the bonds which had bound her to a government the latter were twice as fast as which had ceased to be the representative of the true in-terest of her people, and which she could no longer restructions, and all spect, and to make common cause with her sister states spect, and to make common cause with her sister states of the South. Then it was that her great and honored names were found united in the glorious purpose. Her Badger, her Rayner, her Miller, her Graham, her Morehead and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her in that the reported capture of Smith, her Winslow, her Shepherd, her Davis, her Ellis and nothing of the kind had ta- her Vance, her statesmen and men of power, were found to have quit for a time the arena of admioissrative and par-ty politics, and united in the work of laying anew the foun-dation of a government of our choice. Her quiet farmers, the different pursued by our her horest tradesmen and artizans, her civil magistrates, c.en e to the telegraph. Some-thoughtful people, who have siwajs been slow to give heir pledge to a cause, yet know so well how to hopor i with true loyalty when given, were is happy accord. There with military function. Again as | was at least, no Carlisle, none rittenden, nor Andy Johnson,

to head a roll of infamy, within the whole of her widely ex-There was no vote against the ordinance of secession .-There was no press to inveigh against it. There was no voice of faction raised in opposition to it. Fairest of hands made appropriate banners and wove rich garlands for expectant heroes, and private contributions, from rich and poor, were bestowed without stint or limit in furtherance of the common cause. The sons of our noble old State, supposed to possess very few of the elements of martial character, came forward with astonishing alacrity, and in very astonishing numbers. Those who had mocked her before, beheld with staring eyes her splendid Regiments with fu'l enemy has always been inspired, when they were known to be upon the field. Since then out of the wast store-house of the wealth, little known before or appreciated by even her own people, she has poured forth into the lap of the Confederacy, resources commensurate with her other sacrifices. And whether we measure these sacrifices by the amount of the materials of war and measure of substitute in the resource of conduct. Their avowed sentiments lead to this. All men must be held, morally and legally, to intend the name of the conclusion is irresistible, that when these measure these sacrifices by the amount of the materials of war and measure of substitute in the resource of conduct. Their avowed sentiments lead to this. amount of the materials of war and means of subsistence number of her men given to the cause, the talents, courage virtues of her neble dead, we are obliged to receguize her

out g may be communicated to the Nor have these sacrifices been made in vain. They have enriced her history, exalted her tame and increased her renown, and though her material strength has been to some

hundred tons ran in. She was pierced for six suns, in addition to two pivot guns, and would probably receive an our loss of the strong-holds on the Mississippi have tailed armament and be ready to proceed to sea within a week —
She is larger than the Alabama or Florida, and appeared to
point of view this discorracing aspect of his affairs. His
beast in human shape, who have not he stated to inflict

Resolved 7th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to
point of view this discorracing aspect of his affairs. His
beast in human shape, who have not he stated to inflict
the Richmond Enquirer and Sayetteville Observer, and rearmies cannot be recruited so as to add material strength during this campaign. He is daily sending to the rear detachments—in some cases whole regiments and brigades.
(doubtless his hest troops,) to keep down by terror of arms a spirit of discontent among his own subjects, which stops little short of actual rebellion. Add to this, the rapid exhaustion of his material rescurces, and you cannot fail to see very powerful causes at work, to bring about the security for motion of his material rescurces, and you cannot fail to see very powerful causes at work, to bring about the security for motion of Sergeant Presual, the meeting for motion of Sergeant Presual Pres aration for which we are contending upon terms which will gross of the North, to murder our citizenr and oppose us Whose sacrifices have tended more to produce there results than those of North Carolins? When the bopes of arm in her defence. He who bears this enorm ty with particular than those of North Carolins? heavy gous of which so much unnecessary mention has been made. The is not as large as the Alabama or Florida and made. The is not as large as the Alabama or Florida and made. she is not the steamer to be known as the Southerner. As among them was, "It is impossible; look to the number sion, or whose course of conduct tends to this result, es

> That there is an Union feeling proper among her people we cannot believe: on the contrary there is, we believe, a very unanimous sentiment of hostility to any settlement of our difficulties, except upon terms that shell secure to us independence and peace upon a lasting basis. But while opinions, in derunciation of the sentiments and designs of itch! A Union man, when you can hope for nothing this is our belief, we cannot shut our eyes to the conviction this faction. This cannot fail to destroy it. If errors in but kicks and broad insults from the fiends who invade that there are parties in our State, who are endeavoring to the conduct of our affairs have been committed, let us brush

"Movements for peace" have been proposed in North Carolina, taking the shape generally of a proposition to hold a convention of the people of the North, to meet them for an adjustment of our difficulties. In none of Carolina, taking the shape generally of a proposition to hold a convention of the people of the South, inviting similar conventions of the people of the North, to meet them for an adjustment of our difficulties. In none of these propositions are the terms upon which their authors propose to agree upon a peace, even dimly shadowed forth. In some it is true the term "henorable peace" is employed, but their views upon other points are so plainly the promptings of a discontented and desponding spirit, if not of actual treason and disloyalty, that we cannot with short of the dictates of a manly spirit, and of the wishes and

In furtherance of their common design, these parties take hold of every apparent cause to excite a feeling of discontent among our people and soldiers, towards the authorities of the Confederate iStates. They represent that the defence of our State has been willfully neglected, and our coast and a portion of our territory, willfully abandoned to the enemy. They say our soldiers do not procure a fair share of military honors in the shape of promotions, and even that newspaper correspondents of administrative or-gans fail to award to North Carolina valor and merit, the

ust need of praise.

We are painfully conscious of making an undignified descent in noticing this last topic of complaint, and the only reply we shall make is, that the soldiers of North Carolina do not feel so poor in fame as to find it necessary to re-ly upon ephemerial pulls of ignorant newspaper correspon-privates of the 46th North Carolina Regiment, in dents, for the maintenance of their claims to a just share of reputation. They are content to abide the criticism of 1863, Serg't John Arnold was called to the chair and pally of foreign birth—who are not, and never have then and ten miles from and presented the following resolutions which were read the Generals who command them, and the impartial state and presented the following resolutions which were read the Generals who command them, and the impartial state of injustice to North Serg't J. M. Waddill and private J. S. Dunn, Jr., ap-WHEREAS, The proceedings of a certain party in this Carolina officers, we are not inclined to discuss, lost we pointed Secretarics. thers.

Resolved, 1st. That we view with regret and deep more the minds of our people and the brave soldiers that are now attack and examine the minds of our people and the brave soldiers that are now attack, which was apparently within the power of our own State, which was apparently within the power of our own State, which was apparently within the power of the our own State, which was apparently within the power of our own State, which was apparently within the power of the output of the outp that we as a body do acknowledge the integrity and matter the forces left there, may be questionable, the even upon that we are the premises.

Will, LIAM RICE.

Will, LIAM RICE.

1881.

Will, LIAM RICE.

1882.

Will, LIAM RICE.

1884.

Will, LIAM RICE.

Will, LIAM the troops from North Carolina upon the soil of Virginia for cur own defence, the true military principle has been adopted, and it is to be hoped that when the fact is once whom rests the responsibility of the welfare of our North army, this senseless calling will be foreve hushed. Burnside was withdrawn in consequence of McClellan's defeat before Richmond, and Foster was withdrawn in conseerations which followed. And that our people have experienced few of the horrors of war compared with the people of large districts of Virginia, is attributable to the that it should be abandoned, except upon the most imperative necessity.

If it shall be said that the enemy ought never to have

been allowed to gain a foot hold upon our soil, it may be answered, we had not the time and means to enable us to enthusiasm by nearly the entire regiment, with the explace Hatters in a proper state of defence before it was attacked. After this disaster, the fall of Newbern became on detached duty: inevitable, unless more troops cou'd have been spared from The iron clads, once to the Wilmington Journal, Hillsboro Recorder and Raleigh to the Wilmington Journal Hillsboro Recorder and Raleigh points of more importance. And it may well be doubted whether the means at the command of the General of the State favorable to our cause will copy. oke Island. Certain it is, that he was then regarded as a general of skill, and all the available means of the Govern ment were placed at his disposal. With the lights which experience has afforded, and with even the scant means then at command, these places might, possibly, have all been held, but it is human to err, and we have no reason to sup pose North Carolinians (certainly not the parties whose sentiments we are combating) are exempt from the common irality. A large and productive region of our State by those disasters has fallen into the hands of the enemy, and been occupied by him, but to show conclusively how fac-tious and unworthy of North Carolinians is this complaint, we have only to point to the fact that the largest and most opulent city of the South has fallen into the hands of the enemy, and the fortified towns of the Mississippi had to be yielded to him, opening the whole of that State to his ravages. Is there any faction in Louisians or Mississippi that complains that New Orleans or Vicksburg or Port Hudson were willfully neglected or surrendered? And can it be supposed that the President of the Confederacy has delibera ely chosen to inflict, by his neglect, greater injuries upon his own State and people, than upon even the poor cast off people of North Carolina? No! Our Countrymen, we are persuaded, will yield to the voice of charity and reason, and say with us, "The President is not infallible; he may, in some instances, have erred in the choice of men and of means, he may have been unduly influenced by the judgment of others, but surely he could not have been so insensible to the preservation of his own reputation and in the ence (if it were possible to deny him higher and nobler mo-tives of conduct) as to willfully neglect the defence of any portion of the country." Certain it is, that few men have had a more general voice of his countrymen, of his enemies and of the world, to ascribe to them greater political wisin the administration of a Government under the most trying circumstances.

And here we may take occasion to remark, that it is to him we may ascribe the preservation of Gen'is Lee, Johnston, Beauregard and Bragg f r the leadership of our armies; since disaster, in the career o each one of those great military chieftales, has compelled them in turn to pass under a cloud, when popular clamor called for their dimissal Happing for the country, he did not imitate, in this respect, the example of his blundering cotemporary at

But beyond these demonstrations of hostility to the present administration, "the faction" declare "that more is demanded of North Carolina than any of her sister States, and that some of them have not been called upon, or have Bot furn'shed as many sold ers for the field in proportion to population as North Carolina, and that for this and other reasons, they resolve that North Carolina will send no more

troops to the field.' That North Carolina has been called upon for a larger quota of troops than the other States, you may be well assured is untrue. Calls have been made for troops, but for no particular number from each State. The call is for all between certain ages in all the States; and this is sufficient to show how false and reckless men become, when they yield themselves to the spirit of faction. If the people of any of the States haves failed to respond to the call, then ranks, substantially clad and equipped, and governed by a rigid discipline, which betokened the dread with which the All men must be neith, indically all regard, to intend the natural and the necessary consequences of their acts; and if this Le so, the conclusion is irresistible, that when these men are dealled upon to render support to the cause of the country and they refuse to do so, but threaten violent resistance to the law; they are prepared for submission, for reunion! Nor does it matter whether they avow these senting nyustics and any act and act any act and act any act and any act and act any act any act any act and act any act and act any act any act and act any act any act and act any act and act any act and act any act and act any act and act any act an

does not their conduct lead directly to this result? It would be unwise as it would be unjust, to attempt to magnify the importance of these manifestations of disloyatty, but they carnot be without evil tendency in encoursome strings of the s

upon lad es of the greatest refinement, the most cruel in-sults. His cruelties to our people have been limited only by his power. Su ely there cannot be a man of honorable. After the passage of the above resolutions, three lusty In honorable combat as soldiers, should not have fired the soul of every man in the Bouth, and raised every strong cape this condemnation? And under such cirbumstances onld we fail to transfer to our enemies at home and the main authors of our calamities, the batred and revenge

which we cherish for our public enem, ? But let us invite you to a policy which shall avoid all apprehensions of eval and disaster. Let all the good and pat-riotic people of the State, unite in a public avowal of their into a faction, to make war for an unholy purpose upon the charity. Let the disgusting bickerings of partizans and applied or wasted, let us make use of the wisdom of the

Let us above all not permit North Carolina to recoil from the contest. Let her not become a laggard in the conflict. and let no stain rest upon her escutcheon, and then we shall be able through all time to say with true and just pride: Though the scorner may sneer at and witlings defame her Our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her."

Most respectfully, your obedient servants, THOS M. GARRETT,
Col. 5th N. C. Troops, Bertie Co.
BRYAN GRIMES, Col. 4th N. C. Troops, Pit Co. JOHN D. BARRY, Col. 18th N. C. Troops, New Banover Co. SAM'L P. BILL, Lt. Col. 6th N. C. Troops. C. swell Co.
H. C. JONES, JR.,
Lt. Col. 57th N. C. Troops, Salisbury.
SEATON GALES, Capt. A. A. G. Ramseur's Brig , Raleigh. J. G. HARDY, Surg. 6th N. C. Troops, Buncombe Co.

Meeting of the 46th N. C. Troops

At a meeting of the non-commissioned officers and camp near Fredericksburg, Va., held August 15th,

The object of the meeting was then briefly stated by

W C Jackson, Sergeant W P Pegram, private T P administration, So now in Mississippi, where are said Walker, Serg't M M McRae, Corp'l D J Currie, private John Mitchell, Serg't R A Bost, Serg't J D tionists. Those who do not go deep into the motives of operations has compelled the enemy to withdraw his for- Rome, Corp'l J L Smmit, Serg't R D McCatter, and character of men with whom the converse will be converse will be conversed in the converse will be con es from our coast, for the safety of his main invading Corp'l T A J Futral, Serg't John Hampton, private easily deceived. Anxious for lenience under the rule

On motion of John D. Cole, Capt. N. N. Fleming, of company B, was waited upon and requested to ad. Another small portion, thirsting for notoriety, dress the meeting during the absence of the committee, are traitorous to their own principles; and the to which request he responded in patriotic and elequent ion of this principle in our defences, and God forbid terms; at the conclusion of which, the committee reported, through its Chairman, Serg't R. D. McCatter, the following resolutions, which, after a few preliminary remarks, were unanimously adopted with the greatest

> WHERRAS, The Confederate army, usually crowned with victory, has recently sustained several reverses, which have led to certain peace meetings in our beloved State, to the sonable appeals for peace in the Raleigh Standard, addressed to the base passions and unmanly fears of mean men, for the vile purpose of arraying brother against brother, tamily against family, and State against State; throwing the shadow of despondency over the hearts of good loyal and patriotic citizens; nursing the disaffection of a ew ill disposed persons on our soil; silently but surely no teaching them by implication to desert the flag of their contest in which we are engaged for life, liberty, independence and honor; filling the mouths or soldiers with complaints against the Government of their choice, and supand hid ng in holes and eaverns by day, and devouring the small pittance of the widow and the orphan by night; and, whereas, the feeble arguments and lurking treason of the Raleigh Standard, so closely united with loud profressions f devotion to States Rights, and expressions of unbounded sympathy for the softerings of our families, and the luded in the present instance. The folly has exploded widows and orphans of our fellow-soldiers, who have fallen too often to admit of its repeating itself many times upon the field of carnage as noble sacrifices upon the altar of vatriotism, influence the ignorant to resist the execution of wise and just laws, made for our mutual defence, and tarnish the fair fame of the good Old North State, attempting to blacken the illuminated history of her glorious career with tame submission to the vandal tyrant; and, whereas, such clamors for peace in the Raleigh Standard, and certain district meetings, can have no other tendency than to strengthen the determination of our insolent and powerful adversary to force upon the free men of the South his detestable laws and institutions, and protract the war indefinitely, thereby destroying that hope of an early peace, which, we, is common with our fellow-cit zans at home, so earnestly desire; and, whereas, such clamors from a disap determination of the good people of our native State to nor can they influence the Confederate Government to re ax its efforts in resisting the progress of the invader, so long as it exists-and leans with confidence upon the strong how to bow with dastard spirits at the foot of Northern

enemy has gained several important victories, more by un-toward accident than the valor of his troops; when he is now moving against us by land by sea. with powerful navies and veteran armies, drunken with exultation; when he is recruiting his ranks daily by heavy levies upon the a decisive and deadly blow—and when our army, weakened by long marches, and covered by the scars of battle, stand fronting that enemy, presenting an impassible wall between him and our liberties, and loved ones at home, calling for help from those who ought to respond-and no doubt will-promptly and in force, to meet and repel the invader—the agitation of the question of peace upon terms inherited from our fathers.

Resolved 2nd, That while we feel the emotions of State pride as powerfully as any of those who volunteer to detiments or deny them, if they are prepared for resistance to a law of the most essential to the defence of the country, does not their conduct lead directly to this result?

who make it their daily business to disturb the friendly relations between our own State and the Confederacy by undoes not their conduct lead directly to this result? tion against the administration at Richmond.

Petition for a division of slaves.

Petition for a division of slaves.

Pash and Paring of Blockade Funners.—A recent letter from an efficer of the Yankee blockading squadron, off will be forced into the service, and these will certainly be discontented, mutinous and worthless as soldiers. His armies in the field have been depleted by desertions, humiliated and into Wilmington each day for five days previous. One large steamer ran in at 10 o'clock on the morning of the large steamer ran in at 10 o'clock on the morning since, a steamer of fitteen in the field have been defeats, and \$\frac{4}{6}!\] their trusted large steamer ran in at 10 o'clock on the morning of the large steamer ran in at 10 o'clock on the morning of the large steamer of fitteen in the field have been defeats, and \$\frac{4}{6}!\] their trusted large steamer ran in at 10 o'clock on the morning of the large steamer of fitteen in the field have been depleted by desertions, humiliated and down.

Pash and Paring of Blockade Funners.—A recent letter from an efficer of the Yankee blockading squadron, off Wilmington each day for the estimated in the steep of the many large transmit of the field can on the field have been depleted by desertions, humiliated single the invited by repeated defeats, and \$\frac{4}{6}!\] their trusted large steamer ran in at 10 o'clock on the morning of the large steamer ran in at 10 o'clock on the morning of the large steamer ran in at 10 o'clock on the morning of the large steamer ran in at 10 o'clock on the morning of the states who value their freedom and honor, to unite, and dwn.

Pash and Paring of Blockader.

Pash and Paring of the Sance and these will certainly be distance in that there is yet a consideration to which your attention of all the law of civibized wantare by the edemy, has not been minited.

Bat there is yet a consideration to which your attention of a

impulses or generous nature in our whole State, who has cheers were given for North Carolina and the Southern not felt his heart swell with indignation at the recital of the Confederacy; after which, Serg't Ligold being called up-On motion of Fergeant Presnall, the meeting then ad-

JOHN ARNOLD, Chairman.

JNO. M. WADDILL, | Secretaries.

J. S. Du k,

From the Mississippian. Southern Unlonism. the contempt of all men, North as well as South, it is iters, as if repairing damages sustained on Monday night. that composed of Southern Unionists. What! a Union man now, when your very foes spurn your embrace as they would the contaminating touch of a lep-rous devil,—when even the vilest New Euglander shuns you as he would a man with the seven years'

Our recent advices from Vicksburg leaves no doubt of the treatment extended to cringing, sycophantic pretenders to Unionism. They are the victims of jeers and galling insults that would tingle the cheek of the veriest craven. They appropriate to themselves such pleasant epithets as liars, foois, coward, snivelling poltroons. Recently we heard of a case where a man-a Southern man—approached a Federal Colonel, and pre-tended to be highly delighted at the errival of the Yankee army, as he loved the stars and stripes and was always a true Union man. The officer saw through his craven abjectness and kicked the cowardly poltroon out of the house. And yet you are a reconstructionist - | ginia. you wish to return to the Union!

your bomes!

of all reason? Are they arrant fools? Verily it is too the offerings were withdrawn. The demand for Contra in late to be a Unionist. You get no credit for it, even | terest bonds is increasing. from those you would conciliate, to whom you would surrender your manhood and honor. They despise you more heartily, if possible, than you despise yourself .-They look upon you as a coward. They call you fool. They spurn you from their presence. They are not willing that you should accept any other position than that your own truckling subserviency places you in. You must come to them if you come at all as conquered slaves—as whipped curs. Do you aspire to equality present. Business is active, and but fir the presents of with your masters? They will soon teach you your numerous officers and soldiers on the streets, nothing would proper position!

We are truly glad, however, that the number of "Ua-

ionists" or reconstructionists in the South is very small, and the few who are thus sunk so low in baseness and moral turpitude, are confined to individuals princibeen with or of us. The Chicago Times presented a the gunboats several hours vester ay from the opposite correct idea of Unionism in the South when it said : shore, with six pieces of cannon, and damaged the upper "The old folly of Southern Unionism is now repeating works of the Reliance. No casuatties on our side. It is beitself. The lest unearthing of this most popular failacy lieved that a Yankoo efficer and several privates were killed On motion of Serg't McCatter, the Chairman was was at the taking of Memphis, when the assurances of requested to appoint a committee-two from each com- a very reliable correspondent were given that the city the enemy retired, having failed in their attempt to des pany—one non commissioned efficer and one private— | was ready to fall into the arms of the Union and forever | the guaboats. to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meet- abandon its secession idels. A very few weeks sufficed ing. Whereupon the Chairman appointed the follow. to develop the bitterness of its hatred toward everything of northern tendency, and to expose the head and re-eccupy Stafford county in force. Serg't W J Smith, private Sol Crump, Serg't E P front of its Unionism in men who were demagogues ngold, Serg't A Prescall, Serg't J L Canall, private under secession rule, and place-hunters under Federal of the conqueror, a small portion of the people are rebel with rebels, and loval with Federals .remainder-the rank and file of Southern Unionism-are simply foreign traders and the mess of alien

speculators who live for gain and not for country. Any individual who has attended a southern Union meeting will bear us out in the assertion that respectability of appearance and mental intelligence are totally wanting. A well-dressed man, or man who carries in his face the mark of education and intelligent understanding, cannot be found in such an assemblage. Neither can a southern man be found there-and by that we mean southern men who can establish their claims as such. The drift of the tide, the uneasy and ever-moving element, having no sympathies to bind them, are the ones who snap at the opportunity for favor with the ascendant party; and from their small nucleus comes the ever-recurring hue and cry of Southern Unionism. those who engage in such demonstrations lies in the

"The best proof of the disreputable character of treatment they receive from our Commanding Generals. In no instance have they succeeded in gaining so much as a recognition, for it is not difficult for men of penetration to see through the worthlessness of their pretensions. If newspaper correspondents were as proof to the influences of talsehood and universal sham. we should have less tribulation here at the North over the doings of Southern Unionists. We do not, however, apprehend that the public will be extensively de-

over in the future." The Tribune philosophizes upon the subject of Southern Unionism as follows: "The history of this war is a history of battles fought over again, and of follies which repeat themselves. Our great battle grounds are doubly baptised in blood, and our great delusions doubly conse crated in credulity and eager belief. Periodically the same old reports come up of revived starvation at the South, of revived exhaustion of forces, of revived calamities of every nature and kind which flesh is heir to, and with each of them comes the revived creaulity which has made us believeers over and over again, with no excuse except that we ardently desired to believe. And as if these fallacies had not exploded often enough to teach us discretion, we are now asked to entertain another, which has lived and died so Natchez will be made the Federal base of operations against olten in the popular mind that a last resurrection has long been deemed impossible."

This respected gentleman is now in Richmond, having been at length released, after fitteen mouths' weary captivity in Fort St. Philip and in Fort Pickens. He has been much broken in health by confinement and by mass of his people, preparing to strike, as he vainly hopes, anxiety on account of his family, who were all the while in the city of New Orleans, exposed to the brutality of Butler and of Banks.

The case of Mr. Monroe deserves special study, and his example commands high admiration; inasmuch as he was, during all the time of his captivity, plied with every conceivable temptation, to betray his country of submission, reconstruction, or any other than those that recognize the Nationality and Independence of the Corfederate States, is unnecessary, ill-timed, injurious to our cause and the result of a blind, short-sighted policy, or a of wealth and honors, and the profitable friendship of chaningly devised scheme to betray the liberties we have the brigand Butler, if he would only consent to be mayor of New Orleans under Yankee rule, and thus give pride as powerfully as any of those who volunteer to de-lend her against seeming it justice and neglect, and who cenaure (as an insult) every act of an Administration, de-ever, persistently refused, being moved thereto not

> We have read a highly interesting account of all the and no one was hart at Grego. incidents of the Mayor's arrest and captivity, and of The following were the casualties at Battery Wa

Richmond Enquirer. seriously in neck and back.

Per Square of 10 lines or less-cash in advance. One square, 1 insertion, do. 2 do..... do. 3 do. 4 00 do. 3 months without change,... **Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside tharged \$2 personare for each insertion after the first. No advertisement, reflecting upon private character,

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

BY TELEGRAPH.

an. under any circumstance s, he admitted.

Reports of the Press Association. Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's util to of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLEST N. Sept. 2d, 1863.

There has been very little firing to-day, and the harbor dwellings and taking from them their nears of subsistence. subjugated.

He has employed in his service—in command of his armies. Kesolved 7th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to is comparatively quiet. Our accounts of the effect of the ficant results. Three men in the Fort were wounded. On Morris Island there is no new incident. The operations there to-day were chiefly confined to the firing of sharpshooters on both sides.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3, 1863. All was perfectly quiet to-day. There was no firing what ever, but the enemy is reported to be closer to Wagner .-Last night was, the quietest known here for three weeks past, scarcely a gun was fired, except a few shots from Bat-If there is a class of persons who deserve and receive tery Wagner. The enemy is reported tinkering at the Mon

> LATER FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 4th, 1863. Nothing of special interest has transpired since last des patch. Things are getting pretty hot at Battery Vaguer. The enemy has advanced, his sappers being only about one hundred and fifty yards distant. Sharp shooting is constantly going on. The enemy has not fired at the rains of Sumter lately.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2nd, 1863. Passengers by the Fredericksburg train report heavy firing this morning in the direction of Port Royal, doubtless crused by the attempt of the Yankees to recapture the gun boats Reliance and Satelite.

The commotion among the Yankees in Stafford yesterday is supposed to have been caused by the movement of artil lery towards Port Royal.

Not a syllable of news from the army of Northern Vir

At an auction sale of Bonds and Stocks to-day, prices Do Reconstructionists ever THINK? Are they bereft were generally lower, except for Confederate. Most of

FROM RICHMOND.

Вісниомо, Верт. 31, 1863. No tidings from Port Royal this morning, except that the force of the enemy engaged in the attempt to recapture the gunboats, consists of three brigades of cavalry with several pieces of artillery.

The city was nover mole free from excitement than at indicate the existence of war.

A flag of truce boat is daily expected at City Point. FROM RICHHOND.

Віспись ., Верт. 3, 1863. Advices from Port Royal state that the Yankees fired on and wounded by the fire from cur-

All is quet at Fredericksburg. The Fankers are erect ing batteries and giving othe, indications of a purpose to

FROM RICHMOND

RICHMOND, Sept. 4, 1863. The ten deserters f. om the 13th N. C regiment, recently captured in Fluvanna county by a party under command of Adjutant Mallett, who was killed, will be executed to-more row in accordance with a ve dict of Court Martial, 14 pre sence of Gen. Johnston's command of the army of Northern

FROM ATLANTA-YANKEE BAID IN GEORGIA-FROM TENNESSEE-GEN. PRICE SUCCESSFUL IN

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 2, 1863. There were rumors of a Yankee raid in North Georgia yesterday. Precautionary measures have been taken for the detence of the city, and to day the aspect of affairs is more calm. No information of the approach of the enemy

A force of Yankee cavalry is reported at Trenton, Ga. Advices from Knoxville, Sept. 1st, state that there were no Yankees there. The city was quiet, and business was

going on as usual. Last accounts from Burnside state that he was still w

of the mountains. At Chattanooga on yesterday the Yankee sharpshooters were in their rifle pitatrying to pick off stragglers. No operations of the enemy took place in front.

Parties of cavalry are still reported in the direction of Bridgeport. A special despatch to the Appeal, dated Canton, Miss. Aug. 30th, says that the whole of Bernsile's corps has cer

tainly gone North. Three army corps remain at Vicksburg. In the recent engagement on White River, Gen. Price captured four Yankee regiments. Grant's expedition to

cut off Price failed completely. Gen. Price has succeeded Gen. Holmes, deceased,

FLOM TENNESSEE.

ATLANTA, GA , Pept. 2u, 1863. The Yankee force in East Tennessee is variously report ed. One says it amounts to but 4,000 cavalry, who came to Hartsburg and retreated across the mountains on the ad vance of Forrest. Another that the Yankses are gironger and have not fallen back.

Private telegrams from Chattanooga to-day state that the nemy is firing on the town.

FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 3, 1303. Refugees from Mississippi report movements at Green port to and from Natchez as very active. No journals are allowed to pass out of the city. It is supposed that Louisiana and Texas. Gunboats are posted and small steamers patrol the several crossings of the river. Great vigilance is used by the Yankees to prevent transit. Every boat and raft built in the rivers is destroyed at sight. Seventy-two Yankee prisoners, taken in Mississippi, as

FROM MISSISSIPPI. JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 3, 1863

A gentleman just from Vicksburg, says that Os'erhaus command is posted at the Big Black Bridge, and that n ler any circumstances, including 'adica, numbers of whom have been turned back. The Federals are handing cotton in large quantities from points East of Big Black daily.

The Charleston Mercury of the 2d inst., says: The enemy were engaged Monday night and the night be fore, busily strengthening their advanced works on Butler what he so much desired, a color of legality and Morris Island, in spite of a heavy fire which was kept up upon them from Battery Wagner. They have not pushed their sap any nearer during the last four days only by his personal sense of duty, but also by his rep- but seem to rest satisfied with strengthening what they resentative position as guardian of the dignity of the have gained. The fire from Battery Wagner is so bot city which had made him its chief magistrate. The that they have found it impossible to screen their workexample was illustrious, and had its effect: for we have ing parties sufficiently. Their shar shooters, on the since seen many thousand of the citizens consent to lose other hand, have been active, and it is a organism to their all, and to be transported from their native city show one's head above the parapet; hevertheless our as criminals and paupers rather than touch the accurs- brave men work their guns efficiently and skilfully. On magnify the importance of these manifestations of disloyatty, but they cannot be without evil tendency in encouraging our soldiers to desert their colors and abandon their suits, who counsel resistance to the late call for troops onth, to save their property—it was not the fault of damage. Of the action on Monday who the manifors, companies the property—it was not the fault of damage. ao casualties have been reported from Fort Moultrie,

Private M. F. Rimer, 8th Regiment N. C. T., Compacy Private T. D. Hoyle, Company D, Struegiment N. C. T.,

Private D. R. W. Gander, Company K, 21st S. C., frac flesh and in the spirit, in means, and hopes and family three of lower jaw-serious.

affections, his name will be always mentioned with home bergeant Ishum Gaines, Company 6, 27th Georgia. Private J. T. Mercer, Company K, 32d Georgia, wounded UNCE SHATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WINGTON N C. THURSDAY, SEPT'R. 10, 1863. Tur i. etantal E- pricer issued in an extra on last Satur-At ABoutte Past, to the Sprinfield Mass Meeting. For Mass meeting : or, pro , we cannot see much importance is to be attached with heavy We have heard it suggested that Leo th jat 16 times before he placed his signs | Hon. James E. Conkling : A (c'e) and on writing his name he took it four libres prove within ten minutes thereafter, making twenty-

enemy tan and experience enough in their fatile efforts to visit there would require.

so, the bott has not been abandoned or sur lif you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, Vegici and oriege have been evacuated by our we are not agreed. s are now instronger position than ever. We bebe me case. We hold James Island, which we are the state of the key to the city by land. Whethun bullivan a falated and fort Moultrie. Our fortifications may all be taken, or ny noment.

> ie ative to the meaning of certain a onglit to ... the the matter so far as and Cr bea hand is concerned. The

Wir Mir Gr. a. N. C., Angust 27, 1963.

sed in accordance with the true

8 12 . Si good in as cash on hard or sa'c of goods at Anc the Tax of 24 per cent at may not be co lected.

Very respectfully yours, PEROSEET, BROWN & CO.

E OF COMMISSIONER OF TAXES. Lastinord, Aug 31, 1863.

W mington, North Carolina : ontermity with Lis daty under proved The words "growth ceceding the year 1963." mean there or any other source. You!

THOMPSON ALLAN,

"the printers of said city to turn out do or when the county is actually invaded firs (says the San Journal) settles the

> se on at Charleston. On resterday, in us, the bombardment of Moultri-

were there get anything favorable frem . it will be the first.

At the 3d inst., in aduling to

I so been distinct and is now held by T. a. d apparently more reliable baturday last, had no oneas) bight, has not arrive actual condition of affairs. On 'Lattanooga, where

ted at Magaolia, Duplin coun re hand, we have received-Tal. ... k ven by the patriotic , .r. We assure the good se u a ras will be highly apemitting the medium of forward

New Hanever county, being the amoun tante y that good hady in her neighborbood a f.w days in o. for the rade propose. Also, \$5

the hird contributors that their acceptable do

ated by a scaman, and as such, it has induce: o sucastrugent erder to day, preventing any - tani i om 'emg on shere after a certain hour .the meter we would call the attention of commas less clause a man port to the proprie y of sec. ing that their men are all on board. A little precaution a grasse a vast deal of trouble and ill feeling, and we the lifergrant mat all commanders who are disposed t respect the me attors of the port, both civil and millitiv with at the see the propriety of acting correctly in

in the mathe .- Doil Journal, tit.

From the Bichmond Fi quirer's Extra, Sept. 5th. FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Important letter f om Ab aham Lincoln-Full Expostron of his Views on the Prospect and Conditions of Peace-The Negro Question Reviewed.

We have received a copy of the Baltimore American of the 3d inst., containing the following letter from

EXECUTIVE MANSION, I Washington, August 26, 1863.

My DEAR SIR-Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, to be beld works, ye reconstruction peace men. at the Capitol of Illinois on the 3d day of September, susses un has been made at Charleston, (this time has been received. It would be very agreeable to me Bosen (co. A) which net with a similar result as those to thus meet my old friends at my own home, but I We see some time since. We should think the cannot just now be absent from this city so long as a

The meeting is to be of all these who maintain unand the state of the captured letters, several days since, conditional devotion to the Union, and I am sure my the events of the despondent of success, and well they old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I in remaines we'll around an his project and do, the nation's gratitude to those other nuble men and thereby permit car heroic men to whom no partiesn makee or partisan hope can make which no doubt would be very accepta. Italse to the nation's life. There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say: you desire peace and you blame me that we do not have it. But contemp fave at last got entire possess | how can we obtain it? There are but three conceivand, and are now within short range of able ways. First: to suppress the rebellion by force ere the walls of which they had previously bat- of aims. This I am trying to do. Are you for it?-

> under the compatition with a fact to be so, that A accord way is to give up the Union. I am against this. It you are, you should say so plainly .-It von are not for force, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginary compromises. I do not will be able to pas, over the obstructions believe that any compromises embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. All that I learn le ds to directly the opposite belief. The strength of the resemble its and all the people within its dominates all the country and all the people within its the repeliion is its military-its army. That army range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range, in opposition to that army is simply nothing for the present, because such man or men bave againes have been made of the Se | no power whatever to enforce their side of the compromise, it one were made with them.

To disstrate: Suppose a retaget from the Sorth get together and frame and proclaim a compromise ambracing the restoration the land, and it has been extensively used to keep General Lee's army out of Pennsylvania of the Union; in what way can that compromise be Sold to As a law, whas to be obeyed General Meide's army can keep Lee's army out of organicable clauses in it. We Peopsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out "ax | w that gave general satisfac of existence, but no paper compromise, to which the controllers of General Lee's army are not agreed, can at all affect that army. In an effort at such compremise we would waste time, which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

the wave required to list for taxation 1.400 prove to our usadvantage, and the must be made either with those who control the ermy, or with the people with those who control the ermy, or with the people by the second that army by the that the Law is not intended to have been produced previous to success of our army. New, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the rebel army or from and ships, that with these three ironclads, in broad day any of the men centrolling it, in relation to any peace light, they could enter New York harbor by the way compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or beliaf All charges or intimations to the contrary are decepin our list to which we beg to call live and groundless, and I promise you that if any such any material damage. These assertions are strong, but and kept secret from you.

I treely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the It appears to us that people according to the bond of service—the United thus to lay a double Tax on the same | States Constitution—and that as such I am responsiwill ask for instructions on this ble to them. But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while you, I suppose, do not. Yet, I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your views, provided you are for the Union. I e all h met, enclosing one to your suggested compensated emancipation, to which you have t. Brewe & Co., has been rereplied that you wished not to be taxed to buy ne groes. But I had not asked you as be taxed to buy negroes, except in such a way as to save you from es and a rientaral products, and means. You distike the emancipation proclamation, will do theirs in time. and, perhaps, you want to have it retracted. You say section of the tax it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think 'es. The reason that the Constitution invests its Commander-in-Caief a of these articles as were with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said-if so much-is that slaves are property.-Is there, has there ever been, any question that by the the act is in force. | law of war the property both of enemies and friends | law of war the property both of enemies and friends | way be taken when needed? And is it not needed law of war the property both of enemies and friends whenever tak n it beips us or suits the enemy. Armies, the world over, destroy the enemy's property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep to Messis. DeResset, Brown & Co. It trom the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help th meelves or hart the enemy, except a lew things recorded as barbarous of cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and

non-combatants, male and female. But the proclamation as a law is valid or is not valid. it is not valid it needs no retraction. If it is valid cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think that its retraction would operate favorably for the Union .that been stricity carried out. The Why better after the retraction than before the issue s, lest., informs us that Gov. VANCE, There was more than a year and a half for trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued, the last one hundred days of which passed under ex by the fall of the necessary number plicit notice that it was coming unless averted by those pont recently appointed the following Directors for the I have neither adopted or proposed any means not consisin revolt returning to their allegiance.

The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the proclamation as before. I makegony of the press of North know, as fully as one can know the opinions of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field who have given us our most important victories, be lieve that the emancipation policy and the aid of the colored troops constitutes the heaviest blows yet dealt to the rebellion : and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was, but for the aid of the black soldiers.

Among the commanders holding these views are some to their Chambre is containly a perse, who have never bad any afficity with what is called Abolitionism, or with Republican party politics, but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit their opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged that emancipation and the arming of the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith.

> You say that you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem to be willing to fight for you; but no matter, fight you, then, excusively to save the Union. I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving Whenever you shall have conquered all rethe Union, sistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes.

I thought that in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negro should cease belping the ene my, to that extent it weakens the enemy in his resis-cance to you. Do you think differently? I thought shita and some coming in this did that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, semendous stempede are or leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving

snything for us if we will do nothing for them? It District Headquarters, the batteries were directed to be I have P. Rothwell, of this they stake their lives for us they must be prompted by the strongest motive, even the promise of freedom: and

the promise being made must be kept. The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea; thanks to the great North. showed no signal whatever, but stradily advanced up Northern Green Cotton is utterly destroyed. This frost will west for it; nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred the harbor. She was too far to hail. Still no signal prove a costly disaster, and subtract tea millions from the miles up they met New England, the Empire, Keystone, | was observed. After some time, a dim light was seen, and New Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The apparently (as it afterwards turned out to be) a candle. sunny South, too, in more colors team one, also lent a litis also disappeared. Soon after a small boat was band on the spot. Their part of history was jotted seen coming ashore, and the firing ceased. It then ap down in black and white. The goal was a great Na. | peared that the steamer was forced by the low tide to tional one, and let hone be banned who bore an honest run far out, to avoid the long sand bar which runs out part in it; while those who have cleared the great river from Sumter, and a strong tide still running, she had may well be proud.

Even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything tide she crossed inside of Sumter. has been more bravely and better done than at Antietam, Murireesboro', Gettysburg, and on many fields

of lesser note. Nor must Uncle Sam's noble fleet be forgotten. At the water's margins they have been present. Not only on the deep sea, the broad bay, the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp, they have been and made their tracks.

Thanks to all, for the Great Republic, for the principles by which it lives and keeps alive for man's vast fortune! Thanks to all!

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, come to stay, and to come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among free nen there can be no successful app al from the ballot to the builet, that they who take such an appeal are sure to lose heir case and pay the cost; and then there will be heir case and pay the cost; and then there will be light C. W. McCLAMMY. Chairman.

**Resolved ord. That copies of interested en ris, and call forth the families of the deceased, and to the Wilmington Journed near the families of the families of the families of the deceased, and to the Wilmington Journed near the families of the deceased, and to the Wilmington Journed near the families of tongues, and cleucued teeth, and steady eye, and well poised bayonet, they have belped mankind on to this

the means, never doubting that a just God, in his own good time, will give us the rightful result.

Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN

Spirit of our Troops. We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter received by one of our most worthy citizens discreption, and at its said to be an important letter from the President of the United States to the Sprinfield from his son in the army of Virginia. It breathes the same noble spirit which we are sure animates the bosoms of nine tenths of old Anson's glorious sons who are breasting the storm of war at different points

> Here is the extract: "It appears, dear father, that the war bears heavily up-on you and mother. Gut of your six boys who enlisted under the banner of the South, I alone remain to bear the name of the family, under that flag. Robert, Sydney and Hampton sleep in soldiers' graves, martyrs to the cause of liberty. William, a cripple for life, will shoulder his musket no more, and Ve will not be able to serve again anor if ever. I intend to follow our blood stained but glorious been rigidly enforced, the casualties were few. anner until I meet the fate of my brothers, or see it wave over a free people. You all at home must not get out of heart—the darkest hour is the hour just before day. Bear your trouble the best you can, and that to a Higher Power for support, and

Well may the father of such a son be proud of him -and well may the country be proud of such sons and such fathers - North Carolina Argus.

Three Turreted Iron-Clads for the Confederacy. The London correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on the 10th ult., says that the first of the great rebel turreted rams" has been launched, and is now in the Graving dock, at Liverpool, completely plated, with her masts in and boilers on board, and also a large part of her machinery. It was expected to have her ready for sea by the 18th of August. The

correspondent says: Her consort was launched on the 2d day of August, to sail la'e in this month or the 1st of September .-You now see that I was not wrong when, months ago. informed you that these rebel iron clads would be on vour coast in September. I hope now the scales are off the eves of the venerable Sceretary of the Navy, and that he is making due preparations to receive these formidable engines of destruction. I cannot see from my standpoint that anything has been done counteract the dreadful calamity awaiting you. To be track, unless the most strenuous efforts are nade, you will have another Newport's News trazedy enac ed in the waters of your own beautiful boy; terrible scenes will transpire under your own wind ws. The

iron chals, and, of course, if not early prevented, they will sail about doing all the harm they can.
It is generally supposed here that the blockading quadroes wil be their first prey, but my own impression is, and it is founded on a good basis, that a dash! t Sandy Hook and burn and destroy all your ships-ofwar on the stocks and affout, and dockyards, and then | pen-ile and unbecoming. pass out by the way of the Sound, without receiving none the less true.

ane dot these vessels will be greater than any of your

What is your Government about? What are the people about? What is the press about? Cannot you do something towards rousing them to a sense of the impending danger? Your flæis, your towns, and your against it. Our batteries on Fullivan's Island, including ittes are in danger. You may avert it by instant | Fort Boultrie, replied heavily. The firing is still going ou. measures, and even then it will be only a palliation, for as far as I can see their vessels will have complete conrol of your coast until the Puritan and Dictator are fitted out, and that will be several months.

The rebels here are in great glee in anticipation of meat greater tax ation, save the Union exclusively by other duty in this serious matter, and trust the Government vere the union fort Mountrie.

A DEAD MAN COMES TO LIER .-- The New Orlean Era of the 15 h ult., chronicles a singular occurrence Myers, residing on Coulet screet, had been killed by ightning. An inquest had been held on the body, and ad been made for his funeral, his friends had assembled, the body been daly coffined, the relatives put on mournwere observed to move, and very soon, wonderful to re-

THE NORFOLK BANKS - In accordance with an act of the bogus L gielature of Virginia, "Governor" Pier-Exchange Bank at Norfolk, and the branches of the Bank of Virginia, and Farmers' Bank of Virginia, in the same city:

Exchange Bank.-W. W. Wing, Sam'l Patterson, D. C. Crowell, F. Zintzinger, and W. R. Jones. Bank of Virgini .- Peter H. Whitehurst, John T. Daniels, T. P. Crowell and Wm. Ward. Farmers' Bank .- John Fisher, Wm. H. Brooks.

Col. Simon Stone and Wm. Petitt. On the 27th ult, the "Directors" first named pro-The bona fide Directors asked for time to consider the Board adopted a resolution declaring that they did not that a just God, in his own good time, will give us a rightrecognize the rights and privileges claimed by Wing, ful result. etc. Similar action was taken by the Directors of the other banks on the application of Pierpont's appointees

to be admitted to seats at the Board. The Virginian, the Yankee journal published at Norolk, is very severe on the rebel Directors, and "the bastard Governor, now in arms against his Govern- es for Commissioner Ould. ment and his God." It demands the expulsion of sa cessionists from office -R. Whig.

THE STEAMER SUMTER .- In justice to to the gar rison of Fort Moultrie, we make the following state ment of the events of Sunday night in their view of

It was, some time since, ordered by District Head quarters that no vessel entering the harbor of Charleson at night should be allowed to pass Moultrie until daylight. For some nights past the enemy's vessels had come up the barbor towards the obstructions, under cover of the darkness. On two different nights they

were discovered and fired upon by Moultrie. On Sat-Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like orday night the probability of their passing into the other people, act upon motives. Why should they do harbor was deemed so great, that by dispatch from great enthusiasm. manned all night, and special vigilance observed. Un der such circumstances, then, at about one o'clock Sunday morning, a vessel was discovered coming from the all secured, but the corn was cut off 20 per cent. Of todirection of the fleet. She had no visible light, and bacco about two thirds of a crop will be saved, while the ocen carried still further. She was not seen to go to Mo. ris Island, because, as she probably went at high

Charleston Mercury.

Tribute of Respect. At a meeting of Company A. Third Regiment N. C. Cavpany, the following resolutions were proposed and adopt-

F. W. KING; Sec'y.

BY TELEGRAPH.

R. ports of the Press Association. Entered according to the Act of Congress. in the year 1863, by J. S. Theasmer, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District. of the Confederate States for the Northern District

FROM CHARLESTON

of Georgia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5th 1863. To day has witnessed another furious bombardment of batteries Wagner and Gregg by the enemy's fleet and land batteries. The firing was begun at daylight and maintain dition. He suggests the sale of State interest in internaof our b leagured Confederacy. Down, ye croaker! batteries. The firing was begun at daylight and maintain dition. He suggests the sale of State interest in internal Silence, ye stay at home warriors! Cease your wicked ed steadily until dark. A Monitor is now firing at Monitor. improvements, etc., and to apply the proceeds to the ex-Another assault on Wagner is deemed not improbable toright. Since Tuesday night no further attack has been made on the brick built Sumter, which has been held twenty days against all efforts of the enemy's great guns by land and sea. 7.551 shots have been fired at it, of which 3,595 have struck outside and 2,139 inside. The flag has been shot away fourteen times. Orders against exposure having

FPOM CHARLESTON-THE YANKES ASSAULT BATTERY GREGG AND ARE REPULSED. CHARLESTON, Sept. 6th, 1863, 21 A. M.

The bembardment of batteries Gregg and Wagner has been incessant for the last thirty-two hours. The noise of the cannonade is tremendons. Last night the Yankees !anded near Comming's Point in barges and assaulted buttery Greeg. The assault was repulsed. No particulars you re-

' [FIRST DISPATCH] FROM CHARLESTON-EVACUATION OF BATTERIES GREGG AND WAGNER.

CHARLESTON, B. C., Sept. 7th, 1863. The bombardment was kept up without intermission all day yesterday and far into the night. About one hundred Congress was never more ungent than at the present time | Fort Sumter, with an occasional shot at Butter. and fifty of our men were killed and wounded at Wagner and Gregg. The attempt to assault Gregg was repulsed as well as the one at Glasgow, and both will be ready before the enemy had completed their landing. Great havoc is supposed to have been played in the enem; 's boats by our grape and cappister.

At dark yesterday afternoon, the enemy having advanced their sappers up to the very moat of Wagner, and it be-M. and I A. M., with success. We spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg, and withdraw noiselessly in forty barges. t nly the barge, containing twelve men, was captuled .-The enemy now holds Cuu m ng's Point, in full view of the

[SECOND DISPATCH] FROM CHARLESTON-SURRENDER OF FORE SUM-TER DEMANDED.

Опаньветон, верт. 7, 1863, Noon. A dispatch from Mef Stephen Eiliott, commanding Fort Sumter, announces that a flag of truce, demanding the sur- | dinner to one thousand of the Vicksburg soldiers to-day. at New York will be made; and I have no hesitation | render of that fort, has just been received from Admiral in saying, and that from a bong experience in gunnery Daligren, by Licut. Brown, of steamer Palmettto State. Gen. Beauregard telegraphed to Major Elliots, to reply to Dahlgren that he can have Fort Samter when he takes it end holds it, and that in the meantime, such demands are

> [THIRD DISPATCH.] FIRING ON FORT BUMTER.

" HABLESTON, Sept. 7 h, 1863-8 o'clock, P. M. At 6 o'clock, P. M., the Ironsides and Moritors approached Fort Funter closer than usual and opened a hot fire

> [FOURTH DISPATCE] AMEST FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 8th. 18-3. During last night the firing was mostly from our batter-

the intended movements of these ships. The London lies against the Comming's Polist batteries. Wagner is now Times' correspondent, writing from Richmond, says | garrig med by the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts negro regithe Ya kee flet will make themselves scarce off the ment and the Massachusetts State flag tipats over it this jury on our side. The discipline and health of the army in blockaded ports after September." I have done my morning. The Monitors and Ironaldes have opened a se-

ABRACAM'S LETTER.

Бисим во, Серт. 5, 1863. The Beltimore American, of the 30th ult., contains Linthat there are but three conceivable ways to obtain peace. The first is to suppress the rebellion by force of arms. ite pronounced extruct. Yesterday every preparation This he is trying to do. The second way is to give up the indications of an attack. The informed think that no at and fifty killed and wounded at Battery W Union. He is against this. The only remaining one is tack will be made here, but an effort made to flink us. some imagin . y compromise. I do uot believe any comng, the hearse and the priest arrived, and the coffin was promises, embracing the maintenance of the Union, now about to be closed up, when the arms of the corpse possible. All that I learn leads directly to the opposite belief. A compromise, to be effective, must be made with late, the dead man sat bold upright in the coffin! After those who control the army, or with the people to be libesurveying the crowd he inquired the cause of the gloomy rated from the domination of that army, by the success of preparations he saw going on. The joy of his wife and our army. Now, allow see to assure you that no word or title one can be imagined, when they found the dead intimation from the rebel army, or the men controlling it, had come to life, and the house of mourning was soon in relation to peace or a compromise, has ever come to my turned into a house of rejoicing—the funeral into a knowledge or belief. All charges or intimations to the feast. The electric shock had suspended animation for contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you over 24 hours, so perfectly as to deceive even the Corojected or kept secret from you. In regard to the Begro. Lincoln says it is quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself on that question. I certifiainly wish all men cau'd be free; you, I suppose, do not; yet tent with even your views, provided you are for Union .-He thinks the emancipation proclamation constitutional. war authorize the destruction of the enemy's property .--The proclamation as law is valid or not val d; if not valid, it needs no retraction; if valid, it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. The remainder of the letter is a justification of the employment of negro troops and glorification of the success of the Union armies. eeded to the Exchange Bank and demanded their seats. The following is the closing sentence: "Still let us not be over sanguine of speedy and final triumph; let us be quite matter, which was granted. The result was, that the ober; let us diligently apply our means, never doubting

NORTHERN NEWS. RICHKOND, Sept. 7, 1863. The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point last night. She brought neither prisoners nor passengers, but despatch-

New York papers of the 5th inst., say that the returns of the California election indicate a large Republican majority. is yet received concerning. Yankee loss in killed and would. neously. Burnalde will receive supplies from Resecranz's | cers, and 102 rank and file. The prisoners are now coming depots. The headquarters of Rosecranz's army is still in up to the city. No calcualty on our side, our men having Stevenson. His forces on the out side were engaged in a good cover. All quiet this morning. A flag of truce boat movement aiming at the destruction of the Georgia rail is coming up from the fleet, but owing to the recent in-

Washington Hunt, addressed a large meeting at Lockport, on the 4th instant, in opposition to the abolition policy of the administration, and in favor of the restoring the Union. He presented a petition asking Lincoln to revoke his proclamation, etc., which was adopted. There was

Greene C. Rionson died at Saratoga on Thursday. The World says that immense damage has been done to the growing crops in the West by frost. The wheat was wealth of the country.

Hold is advancing and closed at .31

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

ganization a message from Governor Letcher was received and read. It is chiefly devoted to a discussion of the sub-State, against invasion and raids. It recommends the or-This organization should embrace foreigners, except those Tennessee to join our army. At a meeting of Company A. Third Regiment N. C. Cavalry, for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the
Company is regard to the deaths of Privates T. E. Ring.

Is a meeting of Company A. Third Regiment N. C. Cavtemporarily sojourning. It recommends the repeal of the
Company is regard to the deaths of Privates T. E. Ring.

Is a meeting of Company A. Third Regiment N. C. Cavtemporarily sojourning. It recommends the repeal of the
Wheeler's cavalry fronts the enemy near Athens. Skirmishes are frequent. Nothing of interest from Chattanooas it is class legislation, and is therefore substantially in ga to-day. violation of the Constitution. Stringent regulations should J. viz: Virenkis, It has pleased Almighty God to take from us be adopted to prevent desertion and stragging, and it our late friends and fellow-soldiers, Privates T. B. King, E. should be made the duty of the local militia to arrest any J. It saily and T. S. Everitt, be it

Resolved 1st, That in this dispensation the service has officer or soldier found abroad without a furlough. The lost three patriotic and gallant soldiers, and their comrades in arms the companionship and society of tried friends and true gentlemen.

Taylor's shall command the Shreveport, and Richard Taylor's siastic and confident whenever he leads them command is at Vermillianville, having evacuated Brashare true gentlemen. true g entlemen.

Resolved 2nd, That we tender the families of the deceased ple, and success to our cause. We must expect reverses our beary conditioned in their bereavement.

Resolved 3rd. That copies of these resolutions be sent to should only stimulate us to increased efforts, and call forth poised bayonet, they have beloed mankind on to this great consumation, while I fear that there will be some white men unable to forget that with malignant hear; white men unable to forget that with malignant hear; and deceitful speech they have striven to hinder it.—

Still, let us not be over sanguine of a speedy and fin all triumph. Let us be quite sober, let us diligently apply

Tennessee to the Contederate Congress are: let district J and aggressions they have suffered. She was not the first to sue for and aggressions they have suffered. She was not the first to enter this struggle, nor will she be the first to sue for peace, unless that peace is accompanied by the unqualified and independence of the Southern Confederate Congress are: let district J and aggressions they have suffered. She was not the first to enter this struggle, nor will she be the first to sue for peace, unless that peace is accompanied by the unqualified and independence of the Southern Confederate Congress are: let district J to enter this struggle, nor will she be the first to sue for peace, unless that peace is accompanied by the unqualified and independence of the Southern Confederate Congress are: let district J to enter this struggle, nor will she be the first to sue for peace, unless that peace is accompanied by the unqualified and independence of the Southern Confederate Congress are: let district J to enter this struggle, nor will she be the first to sue for peace, unless that peace is accompanied by the unqualified and independence of the Southern Confederate Congress are: let district J to enter this struggle, nor will she be the first to sue for the front has been heard for the last two enter the peace, unless that peace is accompanied by the unqualified and independence of the Southern Confederate Congress are: let district J to enter this struggle, nor will she be the first to sue for the front has been heard for the last two enter the first to sue for the first quailed, nor have they mus mured under the repeated wrongs

The Governor recommends the repeal of the laws that the old issue of the treasury should not be received in pay ment of State taxes, and discusses the financial question at some length. He argues that in consequence of the leg- 'ast Saturday and Sunday, is taken from the Charleston islation of Congress at its last session on this subject, it

can not fail to be most disastrous. The Governor pays a tribute to the memory of Gen. Floyd. and submits an eloquent eulogy on Lieutenant-General Jackson. Extortioners are denounced in scathing terms, and legislative action recommended

The finances of the State are in a highly prosperous con- ries Grgg and Wagner. Since that time the tire tinguishment of the State debt.

FROM RICHMOND-ABRIVAL OF THE FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT.

RICHMOND, Sept. 8, 1863. The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point last night with six hundred and fifty sick and returned prisoners. No ling fire were poured into Wagner. reply to Commissioner Gu'd's proposition for resuming the exchange of prisoners has been received.

Northern papers state that the enforcement of the exchange of colored prisoners is subject to discussion by the Washington cabinet, and the policy of the government is unyielding.

Papers by the boat have not yet been received. Andy Johnson recently addressed a Union meeting at Nashville, taking strong grounds in favor of immediate

emancipation. Gen. Pleasanton's official report shows a total loss in the cavaly corps from June 9th to the present time, in killed, kins, Cheres and Haskell, kept up a rapid and wounded and missing, at upwards of four thou and.

It is believed that President Davis will call an extra sion of Corgress as soon as the elections in Georgia and a heavy fire on one of the Monitors which had a Mississippi are held. The necessity for the assentling of Cummings' Point and commo and the All onlet on the Rappahappock.

FROM GEORGIA.

ATLALTA, Ga., Sept 5th, 1863. A special dispatch to the Confederacy says that Col. Mor- | vessels off the coast and landing them at O rison, of the first Georgia Cavalry repulsed the enemy at On Saturday afternoon a large body of Y. Diamond Gap, on the night of the 3rd inst. Cur loss was try were seen moving along the beach back. ing impossible to hold the Island longer, Gan. Beauregard two wounded. The enemy's loss is not known. The bri- land toward Lighthouse Islat. They we ordered its evacuation, which was executed between 8 P. | gade fell back south of the Tennessee Biver, and shelled | marching in line by company, and tally Loudon on the 2nd inst , killing two women and wounding | companies counted while passing one p three or four. Col Scott's forces had a short engagement. The bridge was burnt to prevent the enemy's crossing. Gov. Brown has i sued a proclamation to the forces for the defense specified by special act of the State, to rendezvous at Kingston and Atlanta. The companies throughout the State are notified to hold themselves in roadiness at a moments warning, the men are to provide themselves with rations and subsissence on the march and on the day after reaching their rendezvous. The Ladies of the Atlanta Hospital Association gave a

FROM CHAITANOOGA.

ATLANTA, Sept. 7th, 1863. Passengers from Chattaneogo, report a force at Waxabatchie, number not stated. We learn from Rome that another force is advancing on that point.

army as one of great desire to meet the enemy, and confidence in the result. From East Tennessee there are no recent movements to

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 5, 1863. Although the armies are in close proximity, there are no indications of an early engagement, but slight cause may bring it on at any moment. Our artillery at Driver's Ferry opened on the enemy at six o'clock this morning, for the purpose of ascertaining the strength and position of the enemy's batteries. They responded promptly, and for half an hour a lively artillery duel was kept up, without in- | ry Bee replied, and the engagement was lo very fine. Our troops are in the best of spirits. Nothing left, proceeding Southward. The fing of

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 6 h, 1863. With the exception of a few shells thrown at our por pla's letter to the Springdeld mus meeting in full. It says | toons on yesterday, nothing has occurred to break the meeting in full. It says | toons on yesterday, nothing has occurred to break the meeting in full. noting of this place. The enemy seem to be quite active, both above and below the place, but there are no further | bombardment, are reported to be between Two privates, four regulars, and one of Rosecrans, Telegraph operators, were captured yesterday, near Running | siderable extent.

FROM JACKSON.

Water Bridge.

JACKSON, Eept. 7. No new movements of the enemy at Vicksburg. Alarge From the New Orleans Correspondent of amount of cotton is being hauled in from points east of Big Black. Gen. Caterbanse says his pickets will advance from Big Black to Pearl River by the first of October.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 8th, 1863-9 o'clock, P. M. The enemy's fleet has been firing at Moultrie, and occasionally at Sumter, all day long. The casualties at Moultrie either side, for almost the entire distance between 17 killed and 19 wounded. Our works on Sullivan's giers and Brashear, there is a wall of living Island are uninjured. About noon the enemy fired the vil- But it is a weed growth. This gard in lage of Moultreville, on Sullivan's Island, in several places has become an alligator pleasure groun with incendiary shell, and the light of the burning houses tions, undrained and uncultivated, are reare still visable down the harbor. Our batteries on Eulli- original, or aberiginal, swamp again. Here Conceding slaves as property, he argues that the laws of van's Island and Fort Moultrie have been replying briskly there is a show of cultivation, acres of corner to the enemy's flact. Two of the Monitors which were very but these are now "government" plantati frequently struck, were towed off by a wooden Eteamer .- "government agents," plantations, or established

> ASSAULT ON FORT SUNTER—THE ENEMY REPULS-ED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 9, 1863. At half past one o'clor k this morning, the enemy made | the district lately, they summarily gobbel a determined effort to carry Fort Sumter by assault. The "government" negroes they could lay hards fort was garrisoned by the Charleston Battlion, and com- For weeks, when the cane should have been manded by sajor Stephen Elliott. The enemy approach | weeded, the fields were untouched, and the ran ed in about fifty barges, as goon as they were seen Fort of weeds has in some places overtopped an Moultrie and Battery Bee opened upon them simultaneous. | the crop. In a few places the cane ly, with the infantry in Sumter. The Yankces succeeded in but it was small for the season, and the landing a portion of their force at the ruins, but after bopes of "one erep anyhow" may fail. fifteen minutes' contest, in which the Charleston Nattalian last winter about the new race of planters - it. fought chiefly with brick bate and hand grenades, they lating Massachusetts shoemakers who are and were driven back, and ret reated in disorder. No account Burnside took Kingston on the 2nd. A part of Mintrey's ed. We captured from the assaulting party three stan is brigade and Rosecranz's army, en'ered the place simulta. of colors, four or five banges, eighteen commissioned offistances of the enemy firing on our flag of truce, theirs will

FROM RICHMOND.

not be received

RICHMOND, Sept. 8th, 1813. The last fig of truce boat brought no later papers from the United States.

Nothing of interest has transpired here to-day. The sitnation of effairs at Cha rieston, and in Tenn., is regulded with this "new life" and there will be nothing left deep interest by this community at present, and monopo. hand of death. Louisiana has taken a little mo lizes public attention. Quietude on the Rappahannock is fifty years to shut out the Mississippi by levere of unbroken. The army of Northern Virginia is daily increas. banke, to drain and redeem the swamp ing in strength, and active operations in that quarter are litself a great and prosperous wealth procu anticipated at an early day.

FROM TENNESSEE.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 8, 1863. A report from East Tennessee says that Andy Johnson is , out every vestige of civilization; and to make t n Knoxville, under the protection of the renegade Eam | a disc of the South a rank, rotten, missmatic, a Carter. They declare that every citizen sympathizer of and moccasin swamp ground again. Tennessee who is a loy al citizen, will be indemnified for their losses from the property of the rebels. All cattle, including milch cows, are to be driven to the Yankee camps. "slave," and that he has the fullest "liberty ject of providing an adequate force for local defence of the Every act of vandalism has been committed against the come a barbarian. farmers to deprive the country of the power to provision ganization of a force, to consist of all able-bodied persons the army. In consequence of this policy several companies between sixteen and sixty, not in the Confederate service. of men driven from their desolated homes, have crossed the

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Sept. 8.

DEATH OF SAM HOUSTON-FROM TEXAS. MOBILE, Sept. 8, 1863.

spirit and courage. Virginia went into the contest after serious and calm consideration. Her people have never labeing made to repel the invasion expected next winter. FROM THE WEST.

The Bombardment

The following account of the bombardment of batteries Wagner and Gregg, and their evacuation by our troops on Courier of the 7th inst.:

Bombardment of Batterits Gregg and Wag-After a quiet interval of two days, during whi enemy is believed to have been assidnously employed oreparations, the Yankee fleet about five o'clock day morning re-commenced the bombardment of the batteries, especially upon the stausch formi Wagner and its heroic garrison, has been terril incessant, being kept up by the Ironsides, six Mo. four mortar bulks, from three to four land butter enemy's rifle pits, and several pieces of light and put in position in an advance battery, about one has dred yards from Wagner, and bearing upon its souf Most of the shots and shells from this terrible

The bombardment was commenced by the lenes, opening a heavy fire upon Battery Wagner, as her fore, fr quently discharging whole broad-ide I be fire from the fleet was more accurate the calm weather favoring the movements of sels, there being scarcely more than a slight ri. p the surface of the water.

Batteries Wagner and Gragg returned the Iror sides with spirit, making some splendid striking her frequently. The balls, however, rebound without inflicting any serious dam a At the same time our James' Island batt rected fire on the enemy's laud batteries. w Moultrie and Battery Bee, on Sullivan's Island, or The Musitor ceased firing after an hour's wa bauled off, leaving the Ironsid s to conting et During Saturday a river steamer was during the morning transporting ordinan

were then still coming. The bombardment was continued night with unabated vigor by the Icaes

ualties for the first day up to five o'clock. ed one hundred killed and wounded, most and many of them slight. Between one and two o'clock Sunday a enemy were reported approaching our batters Light House Creek in barges, evidently i r ose of making an infantry assault. The effect a landing in the rear of Battery our batteries together with Fort Moultile. them such a destructive fire of grape, carta and musketry, as to check their progress and dr back. The enemy failed entirely to effect a and the piercing cries and shricks beard or o the barges moved off told plainly that they and severely. While this was going on the co All concur in stating the feeling and disposition of our the Monitors opened again on Sumter and The latter responded, and the cannonadite ly deafening, shaking the houses in the many the impression was that the enemy was

> our forces at the batteries were all prepared ting an assault. For nearly two hours it was one cannon and musketry. Early Sunday morning six Monitors and sides again advanced in line of battle off C Point, and opened fire upon battery Wages waters enabling them to make every should upon the devoted battery. Forts Mouli is a great spirit for about two hours. Two of the

shelling the city. During the whole of this heavy

heard from Buckner's command. Weather clear and warm. gradually ceased, the land batteries continuing without intermission. After this severe bombardmen ther demonstrations until last evening, w fierce canonnade was opened on our batter Our casualties during the whole of this t between thirty and firty at Battery Greeg 1000 Some of the wounded were prought over Frid

night and Saturday morning. Several boa's with wounded were also expected to arrive late and this morning .- Cherleston Courter

The Yankse Planters in Louis The Opelouses road runs through the ric in the State. It is mid-ummer now : the ! its full development, and the woods and fieldluxuriant in leaf-life. Along the line of the bands of the "government's" numerous and a ested friends. Of course the "government" de own slaves-it merely works them; and here and t

I saw a few negro men and more negro women words the cane or corn. When Taylor's men went through become Louisiana sugar-makers. To be sare bor system is destroyed; the able-bodied gobbied for army purpos s-for servants, builders, "soldiers," and "officers." There ly an orderly sergeant or second limitenas not his boot-blacking or horse-tendingbut fellow American citizen of African d Government plantation negroes are od

out" boys, that do their work in a shift

manner. The North was to "infuse a now

bring Northern energy, enterprise and capital to South. The New York Independent, that about the South, says so. But as far as the country is concerned, ment, its return in crops, in wealth, amounts than nothing. Another year of "restoration It has required only a few months for the man tion" to prepare the State for its return to nal worthlessness; to "restore" it to barbar re-people it in spots, with half-breed erstards:

It will be some consolation, however, to the partial throp ist, to know that the negro has ceased to be

Late intelli, sence confirms the report of the Major-General Holmes, chief in command of the

Mississippi Depa rement. The same account state veteran and pe pular favorite, Price, succeed position. Tris last or item of news is gratify for more reasons than one. There is a very las probably a large major ity of the people, who garded the merits of G. n. Price as unappre-Kirby Smith is at Shreveport, and Richard Taylor's the Government, whist the army are said to be pleased to know that we are to have full hereafter of giving them a fair trial. Sam Houston died in July. The people of Texas are per-Prisident's enemies in the West. Poor Holm's duty forever"-Price is at the head of the Trans takes his command on the Mississippi. We hope Jeff Davis will be allowed to rest in peace, for at the

a season. - Columbia S. Cirolinan. Lieut. Wood, whose gallant exploits in captura ave Yankee vessels on the Potomac have lately been published, is a grand-son of Gen. Zachary Taylor.

For the Jon nal I have you will allow me a small ed, must see the purpose of making a d to the Casrell Hospital, located in He landing is large, spacious and well "Yankee sheet. to s at going his regular rounds, morning w. scens to brow the patere and mateer. coppeel, as well as the disease a under cinea a private in the!

> waste of a suffering soldier. remember theu.

> > rtle Jour 10 07 100 20 h L. C T., Cay of August, 1803. as AC. I J. F. Ire. hell, water appoint who bare tak I w who have he

> > > of home of

mesten is ever, and

a the by the "I to see in was waged by uppriestated sistance. time Constitute water. w. ha cruck to rei

ties But in vain. All ideas of attack were scould at Richmond, we repeat, as late even as the first week in July.

Lead a constitution of adence in Gov. Z. E. It may be asked, then, it informed so accurately, and

at tight of Morgan's offi ich is reciporarily closed.-

two reasons: First to see and, to give a uniform | cord. so time detection would be option escape. straight and well built. a command call mrs strictly to halmb, energie e and resolute difference d head indicate some are is him the m stintellec-

· VAN'S ISLAS ".

SPUINFNE N. C. T.

September 2d. 150. white It 'rie to the solicitation of many remail it trict, I arnounce my-

Gen. Beauregard and Charleston. Some days ago the following paragraph appeared in

the Richmond Sentinel:

and otherwise, should have at least as many, and should our foes as numerous as ever to endanger our safety. - saik - wull are always gind to hear the "be equally vigilant, and never taken by surprise." To this the Charleston Mercury of the 30th August

replies as follows : The Richmond Sentinel is pleased to transfer to its for her charge, the wing tack on the Commander of this Department, not author Who are they, and how have they done it? been let the times," rized, as we are informed, by the "record"—not war-

Long may be live ranted by the scope of the articles copied.

The Sentinel is sometimes accredited as the organ of I believe be bestered. insi liona disparagement.

on Charleston in several different directions. The route jugate themselves and us to the Yankee dynasty—to e, that they may from North Edisto, or Joho's Island, through St. An old Abram Hanks and L s man Seward. drew's Parish, constituted one. Another method of The Government, by law, appointed disinterested attack was to cut off railroad communication with the persons to fix prices between it and the planters. They interior and approach by the Neck. James Island con- did so, and fixed four deliars per bushel for where-

the less of two evils -either of which, junfortenately, until a planter sells to him and mak a him so. And if first. It is brokeved be chose the one less likely, under core, and the speculators off red a fraction more, the exacting circumstances, to end in the fall of Charleston. soldiers might starve and their children die for food-With several ways of approace, he selected that of yet they would sell to the speculators because he page the proceedings Morris, it stend of James Island, the long lines of which, more money. The newspapers report, now and toen, at the time, could not have been held by the utterly in- lew and far between, a very honorable exception among ad entorials in adequate force left in occupation, had the enemy made the planters—men who sell first to the Government or a sections effort with the means at his disposition to to the soldiers' families, at moderate prices, and in so 23 and occupy them. In that event, in a few hours quantities they can buy-and these do no more than after landing, the enemy must have held Chirl's hat what is the duty of all and every one of them that has

the energy of its numerous artiflery.

A spark of gravitude in his heart.

These menuses their neighbors conscripted and marchry stations in the North Edisto and on Folly Island, ed off to the army, at every risk and inconveniencesame point in sufficient force to oppose a serious re- more daily for their provisions.

assured repeatedly that the enemy's forces had not been bow down to and serve covetousness, in defiance of His materially reduced in this region. Moreover, the post holy word.

rations of the enemy. Therefore, a superb division of ten thousand men was ordered away in May, besides two brigades which had been returned to North Caro-orable planters are now. two brigades which had been retained to Let no man suppose that any injustice is intended to separate who alvocate sequently, in June, Gen. Beauregard was arged from the planters. Examine their course of conduct for the power was a wall troops for operations at another point—so ingrained everybody. We estered into

That there was no lack of effort to secure reliable inas and by the nelp fermation of the movements of the enemy, the proof, and late prisoner from Chester, a list of the North ring of a menageric. organization we will be free enthorize assurances of the danger of an attack, is belows:

Organization we will be free enthorize assurances of the danger of an attack, is belows:

Organization we will be free enthorize assurances of the danger of an attack, is belows:

Organization we will be free enthorize assurances of the danger of an attack, is belows: yond question, as also that those assurances, unfortutions had hear, we win
taken and hear, we win
the material to pur
the men attention to pur
ty Island was occupied in force since the 7th of April,
not as a consequence that Morris Island was threatened.
The material to pur
ty Island was occupied in force since the 7th of April,
not as a consequence that Morris Island was threatened.
The material to pur
ty Island was occupied in force since the 7th of April,
not as a consequence that Morris Island was threatened.
The proposed and E Moore, 28 h; B H Winston, 53d; r J Cannot, 7th; S P Gill, 4th; Win G Woods and Frank Williams.
The proposed in the transfer of the changes of land and naval commanders of the land. thin and confidence in Even the changes of land and naval commanders of the 1 sh; Juo H Snufford and - Wright, 23d; RF Drake, at of the confident confederacy, enemy were reported as presages of imp ading hostinties. But in value All ideas of attack were scent. ties But in vain. All ideas of attack were scouted

It may be asked, then, it informed so accurately, and anticipating so precisely the course of the enemy, wby anticipating so precisely the course of the enemy, wby anticipating so precisely the course of the enemy, wby wm A Rose, I, supposed dead; RC steel, I; Jacob Benprocedurgs be published in did not the Department and District Commanders reyesternie Observer, Bateigh place Morris Island in condition to meet and foil this the works necessary to that end; and last, but not hour and John Redenhour, F; B T Carter, K; G W Brandon, least, want of men to hold and fight any works which might have been thrown up at the south end of Morris Island, without stripping other important portions of the feeble supports left them. To have withdrawn lapor, or armament or men for these purposes from our H; J II Hesley, —; R McFarland, K; K Dimonds, A; J is works on James Island, was deemed out of the ques-works on James Island, was deemed out of the ques-works on James Island, was deemed out of the ques-in this Department, we 231 Reg't-J T Lockhart, A Timothy Hefner, F. tion. From no other quarter in this Department, we

are assured, could they have beed drawn. That formidable battery said to have been elaborately torown up on the north end of Folly Island, without sone, C. knowledge of our Generals, is stated to be an invention of the enemy. The guns used to drive away our small ester, E; F il wooten, F; C D Hendrix, J W Blackwood, force, and silence our few guns, were, we are told, rifled in the find of the first pare con filld, and possibly singe pieces, behind slight breast bing hair and have prisentage, works. It was the superior weight and number of guns. works. It was the superior regarde of infantry, that swept away our feeole, stinted means of resistance. at with greenbacks and Con | The very ground of this alleged work was visited and a unit of Government and m.n., but we had not force enough left to venture upon and British Br the prisons of the other off | a thorough reconnoissance of the enemy's outposts on . . . had considerable sums in Con- Folly Island. The evening before the attack General Ripley and Lt. Col. Yates, with glasses, carefully ex- K. emired the works in sight, and could discover not a

meserabe estation. . is a since the Seatinel's lesson may be improved by the "re-

> OCCUPATION OF KNOXVILLE -The Jonesborough. (Tenn) Express, of last Friday, says, "as we were about array teachee. His going to p.ess, we learned through Mr. Henry Lyle, conductor on a train, just from Knoxville, that an advanced guard of Federal cavalry, some three hundred strong, certainly took posession of that city on Tuesday & Cason, E; Jun Spine, C; C B Blanton, D; In Stawall morning last, the 1st September, capturing two trains and three engines-the Jonesoore, the Washington, and the O. Boaz. Mr. Lyle states that they attempted to e pture his train also, but he made good his escape." The Atlanta Intelligencer of Tuesday, says that a

gentleman just from Loudoun informs us that Knoxville was evacuated on Thursday last. All the stores were brought away, and all the Confederate troops exthe Tennessee. He reports that the panic among the | Committee of Foreign Relations in the Alabama Legis ecople is said to be great. Every body is running from lature: Knoxville and vicinity and crossing the river. The by saw, for the employment in the military service of the that mild dignity for which Gen. Adams so much adlast train from Knoxville arrived yesterday. When it Goulederate States, in such situations and in such number: left, Goode's cavalry was reported to be skirmishing as may be found necessary, the able-bodied slaves of the with the enemy. As was necessary, after the evacua country, whether as pioneers, sappers and miners, cooks. ted. It is believed that our forces will be able to deleat Rosecrans whenever he gives battle.

demai ang public attention | filence in the currency, and we suppose it is, we shall lent appointment.-Rileigh Register. tion | X pect to see provisions, leather, clothes, & z., take not he pe to avail mysest corresponding tumble. If everything is to be kept to the gold standard all these things should come down at least one hundred per cent. When gold was going up he Richmond papers gave us daily quotations, but te se i esactife the notice | now that it is going down they do not notice the mar- | Wight county, Va. and that it is going down they do not notice the marand the registative hals, I will lenker at all. We hope they will keep us posted hereafter,
war, until we conquer an honorable
WM. S. DEVANE.

Raleigh Progress,

From the Pavannah Republican. The Planters.

For more than two years and a half our soldiers have THE TENTH OF JULY —As a matter of history, we been fighting and dying to secure safety and indepenthis hospital has been established for "copy to-day two accounts of the operations by which dence for us, against a host of more than a million of the enemy gained a footbold on Morris Island, near men, better armed and equipped than any army in the the them, where the rick and affected "Charleston. The first of these is from the Charleston welld, and a large naval force co-operating -- and ignore Mercury, the other was copied by that paper from a the fact as we may, it is to them we owe every hour of safety and comfort we have enjoyed. More than two There is a lesson in the record—we say it in the huncred thousand of them, the best men in the Confed and to a haspital. It is now under "sincerest good heling-which we hope will not be lost leracy, fill honorable graves, many of them leaving wid et worth; gent einen and experienced "on the commanders who may read it. The fabled Ar- ows and children, for whom we are bound to provide, where it very social, affable and "gus had a hundred eyes, of which only two slept at a it there be any bowels in us. Our armies are still in weening and una-suming in he "time. A commander, through his spics and scouts, the field, and must be fed, clothed and equipped, and Are not all these facts patent to every individual in

the country? Does anybody, can anybody deny or refate them What means, then, that all kinds of provisions are eclumns, at this late date, an original and a selected kept back from our Government? What means these article from the Mercury, and to avail itself of the op- high prices for food? Why is it that our armies are he can be calculated and portunity to print the for going, which, notwitherding being pinched, in the midst of a bountiful harvest, for its affectation of "good feeling," is a transparent at provisions? What enemy has caused these things?—

B fore the war the planters raised provisions, and upwards of four millions bales of cotton a'so. This worth, Steward, Dr. Care the Administration. If this be so, it is somewhat paint liave they not plenty for themselves, and large mea-10 17 to of lower rank, is 1 the Administration. It this be so, it is somewhat paint in a rank, is 1 the Administration. It this be so, it is somewhat paint in a rank is 1 the Administration. It this be so, it is somewhat paint in a rank is 1 the Administration. It this be so, it is somewhat paint in a rank is 1 the Administration. It this be so, it is somewhat paint in a rank is 1 the Administration. It this be so, it is somewhat paint in a rank is 1 the Administration. It this be so, it is somewhat paint in a rank is 1 the Administration. It this be so, it is somewhat paint in a rank is 1 the Administration. It this be so, it is somewhat paint in a rank is 1 the Administration in a rank is 1 the Administration. It this be so, it is somewhat paint in a rank is 1 the Administration in a rank is 1 the other pour paint in a rank is 1 the other pour paint in a rank is 1 the other pour paint in a rank is 1 the other pour paint in a rank is 1 the other pour paint in a rank is 1 the other pour paint in a rank is 1 the other pour paint in a rank is 1 the other pour paint in a rank is 1 the other pour paint in a rank is 1 the other pour paint in a rank is 1 the other pour paint in a rank is 1 the other pour paint in a rank is 1 the other paint in a rank is 1 the first type as we should, and, indeed, in the whole country, find in the everybody knows there is plenty in the land. Let everybody knows there is plenty in the land. Let everybody knows there is plenty in the land. Let everybody knows also, that with a very few honorable ex with the variethe commendation, and abundant grounds for confidence in captions, the crime is with the planters -- that, as a the enduring courses of the officers and men, and the clas, thay have yielded their patriotism, if they ever the enduring courage of the ellicers and men, and the class, they have yielded their patriotism, if they ever no discourage of the enduring courage of the ellicers and men, and the class, they have yielded their patriotism, if they ever no discourage of the enduring courage of the ellicers and men, and the class, they have yielded their patriotism, if they ever no discourage of the enduring courage of the ellicers and men, and the class, they have yielded their patriotism, if they ever no discourage of the ellicers and men, and the class, they have yielded their patriotism, if they ever no discourage of the ellicers and men, and the class, they have yielded their patriotism, if they ever no discourage of the ellicers and men, and the class, they have yielded their patriotism, if they ever no discourage of the ellicers and men, and the class, they have yielded their patriotism, if they ever no discourage of the ellicers and men, and the class, they have yielded their patriotism, if they ever no discourage of the ellicers and men, and the class, they have yielded their patriotism, if they ever no discourage of the ellicers and men, and the class, they have yielded their patriotism, if they ever no discourage of the ellicers and men, and the class, they have yielded their patriotism, if they ever no discourage of the ellicers and men, and the class, they have yielded their patriotism, if they ever no discourage of the ellicers and men, and the class, they have yielded their patriotism, if they ever no discourage of the ellicers and the ellicers an d. From the Surgeon in defence, this newspaper alone should find ground for money, they are pursuing a course to destroy or demoralize our army-to starve out the other class de-Gen. Beautegard had to provide against attacks up-

Millin. Stituted a third. The route by Sullivan's Island, Mount | The Government was ready to pay that price, but the Pleasant and the direction of Cooper River, constituted planters hold back for higher prices. They look out a fourth -Morris Island being the fifth. Some of these for speculators, who offer five dollars-six dollars-were thought by the Commanding General to be vital, seven deliars - and they sell to them. But what a boly others not.

The occupation by the enemy of the south only of the

with his ample means of water transportation, the one-they see their Government credit depreciated day by my had it in his power to concentrate his troops with day; they see the enemy watching for his opportunity to celerity, and, from the nature of the country, with unstrike the fatal blow, which is to engulf them and all common secresy, upon any point in South Carolina or the rest of us in premediable misery and destruction. Georgia, and secure a firm foothold before our troops, and with barns overburdened with the guis of a bounas marters stood, could possibly be gathered to the tital Providence, they demand more, and more, and

If there be any sin more offensive to our Divine Mas In regard to there being a surprise in the event of ter than any others, it is Idolatry-every one who reads the 10th July, the Septimel might have learned with little bistory of His chosen people knows it, and his Apos the difficulty that the Commanding General had informed the told us that covetonsness is idolately. How, then, the authorities explicitly, in April, in May, in June, and can we hope for his favor in this war-a war made for even in July-just before the conflict-that there was the especial benefit and safety of the planters and their imminent rick of an attack, and even of the way it property-a class who have most to lose by subjugation might be attempted. His superiors, at Richmond, were and mest to gain by independence, if they continue to

ple and the Government have been more than once. The wisest man said, "To fear God and obey His warned of this state of affairs through the column of the command. ents, is the whole daily of men, for He will Mercary, when, having felt it our duty, we took means bring every work, whether it be good or evil, and eve-

neatly made by eminent citizens. But, in spite of all this, covetousness, and devote their substances as other classrule of vandarism the Government has preferred to rely upon its own sour- es are doing, liberally to the Government, to soldiers' ces of information, remote though they were from the families, and at moderate prices to their n ighbors. To scene, has ignored and rejected information acquired here | do this let them offer what they have for sale first to by "spics and scouts," and daily recognoissances offi- Government; next, in retail quantities, to soldiers tamwhere and chally reported, and chose to believe that Charleston and lilies, and then to their neighbors -not contern and dienot as discipated this coast were safe from any serious military ope- ulators, for family use, and then whatever surplus there

the same quarter to a still further reduction of the small past year or more-look at their exhorbical prices for are to be said that to a son further reasonable field of op- every article of consumption, and to their steady and era ions—and even as late as three days before the 10th persevering determination to elevate prices higher and of July, he was further invited to spare some of his higher, and the charges I have made will be palpable to

as a servereign guar's with earnest efficial reports of affairs in his own Department Carolina Prisoners at Chester Rospital, Pennuchal ergor out right state ment.

the name and enough there is we are told, is ample. That enough was procured to Carolinians whem he left there as prisoners, as fol-

Pricales—let Reg't—Young B Cufton, Co I.

3d heg't—Jus Hair and B A kuif, Co A; Wm Screwes, G

at Richmond, we repeat, as late even as the first week in July.

11 may be asked, then, if informed so accurately, and 12 may be asked, then, if informed so accurately, and 13 may be asked.

field, A. papers in the place Morris Island in condition to meet and for the papers in the place be related by related by the answer given is: Want of labor to carlish high papers in the place by related by the Redenburg E. B.T. Barten, K. G. W. Brandon 11th Reg't-J R Eigham, A; Jos Long and J Bynum, F;

15.h Reg't—D F Adams, C.
15th Reg't—J Hager, C; M L Goode, G.
1sth Reg't—Steinard Rieves, E; Reuben Harmon, C.
20.h Reg't—B M Aquston, D.

soch neg :- W W Corbill, F. Bick. Sist Reg' - R C Cullen, F.

22a Reg't - Edwin Brewer, I; P H Padget and A Nolin

35th Reg t - J Pendergrass, A; N B Norden and 1 M Can-die D, sics; Wm M ener, G : John M Sudderth, F; A J Alston, -; H Crowson, K ; ohn Itoffsticall, B ;

28th Reg't-W M Caskin and A C Berris, K; Marly For

32d hog i-Jos Sperce, B. 334 Reg't-A M 100ker and Alex C Brantly, C; W . Arnell, 6; bamuel Regan, -, sick ; if fu ham and Jas alc 37th Reg't-J H Webster, E; Miles Asker, D; L H Ro

35th keg't-M H Lewis, h; John V. ceks, D; Jos Ruff, -J A McArthur, h; Damer Heffnet, F. 431 Reg 1-0 D Handries, G; D R Powell, A; M T Russ 45.h keg't-stephen Steel, C; J T A Davidson, K; f

Blowning, 1; Juo A Koach, J H Casen and W S Hol-47.h Reg't -D R Ross, K; Rainey Deever and B B Lee, D; Ander Newmam, F. Sick; Isaiah Biake, I; Drewry King, H; A liquit, —; John Done, C. 52d Reg't—C H Rope, H; Lee Gibson, D, sick; BF Cof for and Alex Chester (Sich) D; R K Smith, I; Jenne Reeves, B; Sullivan rell, I; Wm A Sifford, G; Roland Chapple, A, dead; A Anderson, F; J A Weathering, H.

55.11 Reg't—J W Swinson, H; D W Muler, D T Wood and

Jno Fatson, and Henry D Sandlin, I; taloway Godson and Aaren Corie, F; anos L Reed, G Regiments not specified-& P Smith, Jas S Haley, J A viesenneimer, at it sebastian. 21 Cavairy—Sam'l P Terry, K; Jas Patten, G. 21 Bat anon—Thos Credieburgh, G; Daniel Leach, F.

NEGROES IN THE ARMY.—The following joint resolution on the subject of the employment of staves in the cept Goode's battailin of cavalry, are on this side of army of the Confederate States, was reported from the

Resolved, etc., That it is the duty of Congress to provide

APPOINTMENT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL OF N. C .--We learn that Governor Vance has appointe? Gen. R | better." Gold, which commanded 16 for one at Richmond, a C. Gathn Adjutant General of this State, to fill the short time ago, has fallen to about nine, with a downward tendency. If this is an evidence of reviving con- Fowle. This is regarded on all sides as a most excel. stayed away so long, and Maj. P-P-Peter Nip-Nip-Nip

MARRIED

A Soldier's Experience on Furlough.

"Ob, Pleasure! thou art indeed a pleasaut thing, But one must be damued for thee, no doubt MR. EDITOR : I have just returned from an invasion Mobile, and. I ke Lee in Pennsylvania, Bragg in legs and braten its bruits out against the curbstone. Kentucky, and some of the rest of us on Big Black, my

at my base, not much worse off than when I left.

Not lorg a nee I schemed a fifteen days' leave, drew hair fixed. wo months' pay, and within a reasonable time established my headquerters in your city. The plan of my which was music itself, campaign was an economical one, the state of my mili" Never mind, old fell tions. By lying in bed all one day I had my coat made marry ter and have a back gollery to your house."

as good as new. By buttoning this up to the chin I Meeting my esteemed friend Von Shneiderkins, who, there can be no question. In the opinion of a vast should not only give myself the soldierly appearance having just been promoted, sported his three for the majority of intelligent citizens, so far from doing any for which we are remarkable, but I should maintain a first time-" he won them well, and may be wear them good they have interposed new difficulties in the way proper degree of reserve in regard to my linen, of which long"-we went to the club, and amid the genial hos. of what everybody desires, viz : Peace. This being so, nothing could be seen and just enough of collar to give pitality, wir and good juleps of that institution, I we cannot believe that truly intelligent and patriotic assurance that a shirt was there; and then, with my ceased to think about the false Juliana Marina Lave, men would go into such meetings if they could be satcould criticise any pants?

ment, avoiding the Scylla of intexication and the Cha- ous animal that called us "bloody soldiers," to dine presented to them, kindly and dispuss onately, by the rybdis of sobriety, determined to see and taste every with me at that Frenchman's down on Conti street. press and by their fellow citizens. One of these facts rational happiness, and only to get drunk late at night, We had a heap of tun out of the "Gunboat," as the especially, we now propose to bring again prominently I salind forth with all the complacent dignity of our Colonel called him, and made him so drunk that he to the notice of our readers. We added to the pro-Bishop General on his way to an egg neg frolic.

greeted me with a warmth truly gratifying; and when they described the pride they had felt at my exploits and wanted to drink to my "speedy prometion," so I the more we see of them the more we love them, and threw down a Confederate twenty with as such non-they let us see as much as possible. please, major ; dollar a drink.

planted where I found them, at their picket station, ex- island light. ercising a most commendable vigilance, lest some new comer should escape their congratulations, while I on a beach in the public square, chows on knees, chin drifted slowly along in the direction of the headquarters | resting in my palms, solit quizing to the following efof her of whom I had thought in the snows of l'ennes- fact : see and in the dust of Mississippi—in the midnight bivery and in the din of battle—who has been my guidkeep on); "I wish this war was over, so a fellow could be becretary of the Treasury.

Even Blue sparkling with pride at my fame! Bully for me.

I overheard an exclamation behind me, which made me all gone, prospect of three duels, and an elegant headturn my bead in time to see the neatest little boot in ache. One day gone out of my fitteen, and a tolerathe world, at the end of the most bewitching open- ble heavy day it was. I don't think I will ask for any her sovereign capacity, make immediate overtures to the worked stocking, a an angry beauty shook her dress extension. out after clearing the crowd of soldiers, citizens, police officers and newspoys congregated at the corner.

standing on every corner staring people out of coun-

remain in Mobile, never suffer yourself to stand on a state of my finances. Let's examine it : corner and stare at pretty women." Fitteen minutes walk brought me near the present

residence of my fair refugee without other adventure than hearing a female voice from the back gallery of a first class mansion, is genuine cater wabling tones : "You, Nancy Jane! What's them stockings doing blown down in the cirt? Put that baby down and

come right up here this minute and fix my hair. You know Colonel Buttonzolover will be here directly, and there you are nursing that nasty, st-ng little same staff." brat-oh lord, ther's an officer!" she ex laimed, making a basty, but not graceful exit as she met my ad-

Whereupon I made the following philosophic observation : "When you get married, Major Comb, don't man I can't get him any spurs." have any back gallery to your bouse, and then women The fact is, I found all these requisitions were and most young women have it, except when they speak Twas plain I could no fonger stay in Mobile, so I said We feel a strong confidence, that if this course is through their noses or scream at servants-but when to myselfthey do both together-scream at niggers through their awful to hear."

my moustache a fascinating twist and entered the mansion where dwelt my Juliana Marina. When my eyes became accustomed to the obscurity of the parlor, I tould meself drawn up in line of battle in front of a creature that I must describe.

gest star on its collar, the longest boots and brightest spurs I ever did see. Its hair was sleek, and its moustache and goatee were waxed to sharp points. On its hands were pink kid gloves, and it smelt sweet. I had seen such things, but not at large. They were either tollowing a hand organ or riding a black pony in the the depot.

While we stood gazing thus on each other, that mysterious rustling of sink and voluptuous pertume which the ambition of my life-

"Ju u-liappa!"

were exclamations to be followed up, when she saw that thing behind me. Pausing in her advance towards me she exclaimed to it-

"Why, how de do, Major; I am delighted to see you ; do you know Major Peter Nip Ninnego? Major Curry Comb, Major Peter Nip Ninnego, of Gen. Heltersplit's staff."

It addressed itself to motion, and to my utter astonishment, it did speak.

" Aw, Miss Julia, been taking a dwediul wide with the General. Always wequest me to wide with him, you know, although I wemonstrate, but weally, he wequires my advice, on all occasions. I am bwoke down!" and it dropped languidly into a fauteuit, and found itseif with an embroidered handkerchief. In vain I tried to participate in the conversation; it seemed my sunburned face and hands were no match for the pomatum and gloves of Major Peter Nip Ninnego, of Gen. Helterspit's staff -and I felt more like a bronze ornement on a chair than the dashing cavalier I had thought

The thing was so elegantly gotten up-there was but one detect, and that was where its spurs would dig into its boots. Thank God, that is one point which your ready-made soldier can't get over. Being unaccustomed to wear spurs, they cat their boots at every "rn.-They can no more wear a spur than they an si, on a horse. Perceiving that it caught my glance, fixed on its feet, I observed that "he wore a cruel space

"Aw, yes; but you see I take them cil when I wide -my more is a wace horse, and wuns away !" Is required all my dignity to preserve my gravity, and seeing that Julianna Aarina was displease? with my manner toward Major Peter Nip Ninnego, of Gen. Heltersplit's staff, I turned my back on them and commenced studying the" Pilgrim's Progress," which I

tound lying on the table. " Do you know, my dear Miss Julia," it said in a low tone, " all that I wequire to complete my happiness ?"

"A looking glass, six by four!" anid I over my shoulder. "It is the knowledge that you will wegwet me while I am gone on this dweedful business." "But you will call before you leave," she asked, and

I saw in a mirror befor me that she took its hand ibers and pressed it. " Would a Mussulman leave Mecca without visiting the tome of the Pwophet?"

"You be d-d!" I muttered; "bu. thank God, it is going off somewhere." (This dreadful expedition turned out to be a pleasure trip up to some works at Choctaw bluff) However, much to my relief, it soon took its leave and I had the satisfaction to see it spor its feet twice in

bowing itself out. " Now, Miss Juliana Maria Luvemel," said I, with mires me, "please define your position and explain your conduct. When we last met, my attentions were sufficient for you, and you had no use for such things as have just left you. What am I to think? Speak treely, for the sooner we understand each other the

She entrenched herself behind her tears and sobbed Ninnego has been so so so "-

· Say no more, my dear child," said I, my smile but bitterness in my heart. "For your love and to gain your applause what have On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Lieut. THON. B. I not dared? My flag proudly bears the name of evertienders. No. C. Cavairy, to Miss LOULIE ry bloody field from Belmont to Murfreesboro'; but if d. THOMAS, daughter of Col. Josiah Thomas, of is e of to a man like me—atraightening un—von prefer the to a man like me-straightening up-you prefer the lemon scented cuss, why you may do very well for little

ard, had I met Major Peter Nip Ninnego, of General Helterspli's steff, I should have taken it by its hind selves like men, men who their rights and daties know, and

But instead of meeting him, I encountered the galstay was abbreviated, and I thank God I am safe back lant Colonel Buttor zoler, with the sweet gentle girl leaning on his arm, who had been so ar xious to get her

"And do you love me so much!" she asked in a tone

" Never mind, old fillow," I thought to myself as I much unkind feeling in North Caroline; that they have tary chest not admitting of a profracted line of opera- passed them, "you'll discover the difference if you ever | tended to alarm and discourage our people and soldiers

With a well established policy of miderate erjoy- heart, I invited Von Shneiderkins and some amphibitaken to satisfy them. Facts and arguments should be took Von Shneiderkins' head for Sand Island lighthouse, ceedings of the yankee and tagro meeting in Washing I soon encountered a group of acquaintences, who and the last thing he said as we left him was:

" Haul her up when you strike four fathoms and their grief at my wounds, I would have been unfor his dinner was, I found out to the tune of one hunthe Petersburg Express :grateful indeed, had I not glanged arched for a drinking dred and sixty five dollars. Leaving "Guahau Union Meating in N. C.—Newesen, N. C., Aug column increased as we advanced, so that bg he time ing at the ladies' necks than at the stage. How amiathe glasses were deployed I had gained a loss of about ble in them thus to display those charms we are ashaten drinks. But they were all men who admired me, med to ask to see! Bless their swet souls they know

chalance as a quartermaster, when the exper and gen- But why weary with that night's adventure? Arm tlemanly barkeeper leaned over the counter and whis in arm my steadfast friend and I staggered through the lacking the government for reinforcements to this purpose pered with his blandest smile-"seven more, if you night, and had all the fun there was; and my last accusing the Confed rate Government of perfluy and cruel refliction was that "Gunboat" made a natural mis-B dding adicu to my enthusiastic friends, I left them take when he thought the Colonel's head was Sand

Seven o'clock next morning found me sitting alone

her dark eyes, which I had left dimmed with tears, Lick' is blockaded, and I feel as mean as Braxton did when he got the reply from his general—his foundation After I ball turned the corner of Foyal and Dauphin, of rock—at Tullahoma. Fost my sweetheart, money

I then drew forth what was left in the military chest flicers and newsooys congregated at the corner.

"The odious wretches," she said to ber companion, was one ten, one five, three one's, and several little fell article of "Davidson." The prace party, so called, are "they had much better be with their regiments than lows, besides a memorandum of articles I was to generally readers of the Standard, and look to malone purchase for friends at Morton. Tais latter rose in for their information. No finding these Washington "Major Comb," I said to myself, " as long as you to evade that attention to it rendered impossible by the aware of their existence. We propose that intemperat

"Mem.—Cigars for Gen. Breckinridge.' "Tell him no arrivals from Havanna."

staff.' "Don't know anything he has less use for."

"Mem -- Dozen marbles for Major Graves." "Let him attend worship of Sundays, instead of playing maroles with Coleman and Clay."

"Refer him to General Order No. 3, probibiting the introduction of spiritous liquors into camp." " Mem - Pair of spurs for Fred. Airey."

servants. A sweet voice, as has superfluous articles of luxury which I ought not to en- which seems to us to be of most important bearing upon been justly observed, is an excellent thing in woman- courage; and with this reflection came a brilliant idea. the affairs of this State.

noses from a high back gallery, it is a combination reluctance with which he granted my leave has weighed put a stop to these mischievous meetings. We have on my mind so that I can stay no longer from my com- beard, verbally, indeed, that one such meeting was off c After beving delivered myself to this effect, I gave mand. That I felt, when I saw the idleness and dissi- tually knocked in the head, at New Hope, in Chatman pation of Mobile, that every patriot ought to be pre-paring for the next struggle, and for that purpose I Maurice Q Waddell, heq., of that county. We have have returned. Then Hardee will commend my zeal—freen no account of this, but there a no count of the Breckenridge will commend my zeal—Adams will fact. And what has been done there may be used a great and what has been done there may be used a great and what has been done there may be used a great and what has been done there may be used a great and what has been done there may be used a great and what has been done there may be used a great and what has been done there are not a great and what has been done and what has been done and what has been done are not a great and what has been done and what has been swear I am the d-dest zealous officer he ever saw, and elsewhere. It stood in front of me in the full uniform of a major | who knows? this zeal may effect my promotion. of cavarry, with the most braid on s sleeves, the big- Breckinnidge is most crazy to recommend me; and, the first thing anybody knows, instead of a major, even though it be of an independent command, I will be a-

-general, by G-d!" proceeded to take a light drink, and then started for

" Take your baggage, sir ?"

"My baggage! I belong to the army of Mississippi." I made the trip, and had fifty cents left to buy a her end was pea e. She has borne with current and the rend was pea e. She has borne with current and the rend was pea e. precedes a pretty woman, announced the approach of drick of water when I got to Mississippoi. The genedrink of water when I got to Mississippi. The gene-rals have been pleased with my zeal, and I am in a fair day of duty, and in the evening of old age, the night of way to be promoted-if my uncle gets elected to Congress.

I will advise you promptly of army movements.-Joseph Eggleston still expects you to spend a week with him.

Your dissipated friend, CURRY COMB.

Address to the Teachers and Friends of Education in North Carolina.

The Unde signed Committee appointed by the State Educat onal Association to prepare an address to the Teachers and friends of Education in North Carelina, offer the iollowing:

Leachers of North Carolina:-The laws of our country in this day of her trial havex-empted you from that service in arms to which she has ammoned her other citiseas. It becomes you to weigh well the obligations under which she has thus placed you, that you may make a proper re-urn. She has not released you as a favor, but has assign-ed to you a special duty, to watch with unwavering fidenty

over the interes s of her children.
White our sous, and brothers, and friends are keeping their lonely vigits over us along the borders of our land, or sleeping their last sleep in hungreds of sacred graves, it becomes us to labor that the hearts and minds of the rising race may be so trained that they may not have suffered and

toiled so much in vain.

Remember that after the independence of our country shall have been gained, it will all the in value without an in-celligent people to watch over and preserve the blessing. The toil of the soldier, we trust, will soon be over; your warfare can cease only with life. Though your toil may seem silent and obscure, yet your country sammons you to your task by the strong at appeals that can come to think ieg men. It is your duty to train the youth of the State intellectually, that they may be prepared to take the place of the failen and carry on the work they have so gloriously

it is your duty to train them morally, that under the plessing of God we may have a people worthy the priceless inheritance we are pu chasing.
It is your duty to train them to a manly self-reliance that

they may be prepared to true to themselves and to develop the resources of their native land.

It is your dusy to set them an example by encouraging home productions, by fustering a native literature that shall be the product of truth and manimess, by using the

books of our own authors wherever they may be suitable, by encouraging their production and by avoiding, unless as a last reacit, all reprints or importations.

It is your daty to stand by your country in this trying hour, by diffusing correct views, by encouraging the wavering and by nerving all to a determined struggle for their rights.

You may do this by receiving them into your schools, by You may do this by receiving them into your schools, by siding the enterprises already on the way for their benefit, by awakening the people around you to a state of their responsibility, and by adding in the movement already initiated to establish a higher grade of common schools, which shall not only be a blessing to the children of the soldier, but an invaluable possession to the State.

And to you, parents and friends of education, we appeal by all these considerations, and by every motive that can actuate an intelligent and brave people to stand by and foster your means of education.

foster your means of education.

We appeal to you to means of stand by and foster your means of education.

We appeal to you to means your common schools, the ripe fruit of so many years of labor. Let them not be neglected, but if possible is them be improved. Let overly humble school house send forth the hum of childish voices, for there the true foundations of our prosperity are to be laid.

go unrewarded, and the blessings for which they are striving may be perpetuated.

Let the anxious sentinel feel as he pages his lonely round.

are those who will watch ever them and take care that they o not suffer neiglect.

We appeal to you also to sustain all the efforts making to

supply our schools with home productions, that a home literature may be produced, and our shamelul dependence apon alien state a may be cast off forever.

Finally, we appear to you to lend every effort to sustain our beloved land in its stroggle for freedom, by diffusing On the 8th September, 1863, by Rev. A. Paul Bepiton, Mr. JOHN P. WALLACE, to Miss MARY JASE HOW. Nip Ninnegos, out you would never do for the mother of the heroic little Curry Combs!"

Idmon scented cuss, why you may do very well for little our beloved land in its struggle for freedom, by diffusing our beloved land in its struggle for freedom.

Cramming my hat as far down on my head as it star of peace shall shine upon no then with furreasing would go, I stalked majestically forth, my nose in the air, my chin pointed horizontally, and hands clenched, and I met Major Peter Nin Nippers of Concert.

Remember, too, that peace without independence has no

knowing dare maintain them.
F. H. JOHNSON,
C. W. SMYTHE,

J. D. CAMPBELL Committee of the N. C. State Educational Association

From the Facetteville Observer, How to Stop the so-catted " Peace Meetings" That these meetings have produced or developed and that they have cheered and encouraged the enemy, boots outside nearly meeting the skirts of my coat who mel and Major Nip Ninnego, of Gen. Heltersplit's isfied that by so doing they would contribute to such staff. Rendered desperate by the juleps and my broken evils as we have mentioned. We propose that steps be ton, N. C., on the 11th ult. They are stated as followed. lows in a letter from Newbern, published in the New What he meant was none of my business, but paying | York World of the 18th ult , received at the office of

in irent of one—the citad, i of which we are skilling a new play by a Mobile man. I think the play was a decimal tricts, and a portion of the Third, was held at Washington, id column; and I found that, unlike most a samile, my good one, but Van and I enjoyed ourselves better look.

Solumn indexed as we advanged so that he that time line at the ladies' necks than at the stage. How amiameeting.

Addresses were made and resolutions adopted express ing sympathy with the great conservative party of No the Carolina, declaring an energetic prosecution of the war in this department to be the only means by which the University of the State can be made practically useful in restoring her to the national jurisdiction, ty toward North | arclina; declaring that her people are therefore absolved from any further obligation to susain it; placing the responsibility for the destruction of slavery upon Jeff Davis and his conspirators against the Union, expressing the benefithat North Carolina will, not withstand ing, flud ample compensation in the blessings of free abortion the present inconvenience of emanc parion; in juding in the recent Union victory at the Kentucky election: de et:
"Well, I'll be d—d!" (very little doubt of that if you the ability a.d patriotism of the administration in the con-

The Washington New gra. of the 10th inst., republishes from the hale ga blandard, or July 31, an able a trote, tour columns in length, demonstring the treatment of the Considerate leaders, showing the talasty of their promises and the ill-success of their efforts, stating that port is only of but five of the original thirteen States remain in the hards of the confederacy, and proposing that North Carolina, in North for peace. Unfortunately, the Standard has not soticed this ex-

udgment like Banque's ghost, and I was at a loss how proceedings in the Standard, they are probably not and reliable gentlemen in every part of the State take care to inform their ne ghbors of the matter. It after that they still get up a meeting, let some one in whom Mem .- Hairbrush and comb for O'Donoghue, of his the people have could nee attend the meeting and read those proceedings, warning the people that the effect of their meeting and resolutions will be to juvite the yankees and negroes to get reinforcements for the purpose of invading the interior of the State and of a more carrgetic prosecution of the war against our citizens, their "Mem -One dozen good whiskey for Major W-n, property and their lives. It any person should be disposed to question the truth of this account of the Wash ington meeting, a conclusive reply will be found as the fact, that, though the Standard's attention has been repeatedly called to the proceedings, it has never decied " His old borse is ridden to death now; as a humane | their accuracy, which of course it would have done if it could with truth. We are greatly surprised and concerned that it has not published the Newbern letter

pursued in a friendly spirit, such as sould animate " I will return to camp, and tell the general that the every man towards his neighbors, it will be effection to

In bmithville, Sept. 5th, 1803, after a long il ness, Arise

CAROLINE A. EVERETT, daughter of the late Dr. P. o With this philosophic reflection, I massed my funds, of W. E. Penny, Miss MARY A. Bennant of the Baptoceeded to take a light drink, and then started for the descence was for many years a meaning of the Baptoce depot.

"The descence was for many years a meaning of the Baptoce depot."

"The descence was for many years a meaning of the Baptoce depot."

"The descence was for many years a meaning of the Baptoce depot."

"The descence of humble piety. Kind and affectionate in her discourse of humble piety. position, she was endeared to all who shew her, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn their frieparable lo. 8. death havies come upon her, may we not reasonably nope that she as one servant of God, has gone to receive nor reward with all the lattiful. "Blessed are the dead and de in the Lord." A FALLND.'
In Goldsboro', N. C., on the 14th August, 1863, of brain

fever, Mr. GRIFFITH BROCKET, aged 32 years, 1 mon b and 14 days.

The deceased leaves a wife and four little children to

nourn their irreparable less. WILMINGTON MAKKET, September 9 h, 18:3. BEEF CATPLE AND SHEEP - Have been brought to some ngly for some weess, and the marker is very polity inp plied. We quote beever on the hold, at 60 to 65 cents per ib., as in qual ty; and sheep at \$ 5 to \$40 each as to size Bacon—scarcely any coming 10, and the market is hate We quote hog round at \$, 50 to \$1 to per ib.

We quote mog round at \$1 or to \$1 or per 10.

BUTTER—Small sales at \$3 co to \$4 per 10.

BEESWAX—\$1 30 to \$4 40 per 10.

CORN—Sells by the quantry at \$4 50 to \$5 per bushed.

CORN MEAL— elis from the grandines at \$5 per bushed.

Copperas—Retails at \$1 70 per 10.

Corron - 60 to 86 conts per 10. Foos-Sellat \$1 75 to \$2 per dezen. FLOUR - supply very light, and out little coming to mer Ret. We quote small sales from allo e a \$55 to \$55 per hol-for superfine.

FODDSA. \$3 to \$10 per 100 lbs. hines-Green 75 to 80 cents, and Dry 21 do to \$1 to po

LEATHE 4-Sole \$5 to \$5 50, and Upper \$6 to \$6 50 per ab LAND-\$1 50 to \$1 60 per ib. Molasses-Retails a. \$ 0 per galion. OSMABURGS \$1 50 per pard.
Poulter Chicken. \$1 50 to \$2 as to s.z.), and grown fowla \$3 25 to \$2 50 each. POTATORs-Irish \$10 per bushel.

BALT—Bales of Bound made at \$18 to \$'0 per bushet. EUGAR—\$1 55 to \$1 05 in bads, and \$1 90 to \$2 25 per lb. ia bb s. hesting-Figet'eville factory, \$1.55 per jari. TALLOW \$1 00 to \$1 40 per 10.

Bick-(lean, 18 t) 20 cents per 15.

Wood-is in demand at high prices. cells by the boat load at \$18 to \$20 percer. Fust balle. MY PLANTATION, containing 1.00 acres, 15 toles from Wimington, and withing the similes of the w & w. Bail Road. There is plenty of wood on the land, when

can be easily got to market, only 16 miles by 1. o. to flat the same. Terms easy. Apply to D. E. BUN ANO. Sept. 3d, 1863.

their rightsIt is your duty by all the means in your power to secure to the children of the tailen or impovermed soldier such education as shall fit them for useful lives, and be some recompense to their parents for what they are now dolor to the children of the tailen or impoverment soldier such education as shall fit them for useful lives, and be some recompense to their parents for what they are now dolor to the tailen of the tailen or impoverment soldier such education as shall fit them for useful lives, and be some reeducation as shall fit them for useful lives, and be some reerty, pay charges and deat with as the law cirects.

W. T. J. VANA, Sheriday 2, 50,50-1 Sept. 8, 1863.

\$50 REWARD. WE WILL give the above reward for the de-livery to us of two MULES—one black of dark stone color, and one bay, born in has often dunday, 30th ult. They were brongattrem whore count and may be making their way baca. They will probably

C E. & P BURR 277 61330-11. MOCLUE. WILL PAY THILTY DOLL S for each of the follow

ing deserters: Washington S mm-ns, twenty je-su age, five feet ten inches high, blue eyes, light but an is-su voices, for there the true local voices, for there the true local and sales to be laid.

See to it, too, that the men who teach your children are low complexion, lives in Biaden county, N. C; and Joan men who honor the men who teach your soldiers are educated; Bee to it that the children of your soldiers are educated; high, black eyes, that heir and fight complexion, and but a scar on his left cheek, lives in Gaston county, N. C.— They deserted from camp August the 20th, 1863.

JORN T. MELVIN,

Capt. Com'dg Co. I, 56th N. C. that there Fort Fisher, N. C., Sept. 3d. 1863. 277-61 = 10-11 SALT WORKS FOR SALE. WILL SELL, VERY LOW FOR CASH, 10 Sa't Pans, Sheds, Tanks, Pump, Privilege, &c., situated lox fronts of Mongomery's, on Masonboro's and Eight of the Pans are New Boilers, and two a Wrenght

Iron Square Granulators. Apply to OF CALVIN BITTES, Near the premises.

Bept. 7, 1863.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPT'R. 5, 1863.

If h usut by us in September, 1851. Owing to the unavoid. any former period. This however, does not in any way affect our subscriber,

review of the even s, the history of which has chiefly given our citizens from their beds and hurrying them to positions and the effect of roungs looked at the beautiful way in which they arrayed them our citizens from their beds and hurrying them to positions and the effect of roungs looked at the beautiful way in which they arrayed them interest to the numbers of the closing volume. In common at White Point Garden, which was soon througed with anxwith our readers we have watched the changing fortunes loss spectators. The attack commenced about half-past of the war new pending;—bave rejoiced over our successes bundred yards of Fort Monitors, and opening a terrific fire and grieved over our misfortunes; have, at some times, intimes yie ded to feelings of depression under which we took gether with Battery Gregg at Cumming. Point, replied yards, a part of our division, I think it was Hall's brigthe republic or deam of subjugation. Omniscience slone can tell through what tribulations the people of the Contraderacy may yet have to work out their destiny, but that they will work it out to a complete and glorious independence, we have a perfect and abiding faith.

The year that closes with this volume has borne hard upon many bratches of business, but upon none harder than was killed instantly, another had his leg shot off, and a third still on they came, and we could see their faces and non the publication of newspapers, as the number of papers discontinued, reduced in size and curtailed in matter will abundantly prove. For ourselves, we think we can say without being accused of vanity, that we have been en. Sumter we e as follows: abled to keep up our paper even better than could have been expended in these days of half sheets, illegible printing, reduced reading matter and other nameless drawbacks. We now sub-sithe cheapest daily paper in the Confederate stales - vectories we think that it is far from being the worster the worst looking. This, however, is for our

What charges may occur before we are called upon to phacges which certainly will take place in that time, we may have the pleasing duty of announcing the change from ter and Morris' Island. a state of hacrassing and destructive warfare to one of honorable and assured bease.

If materials and the cost of living keep going up, we may be compelled to advance our terms. We will not do so unless we are compelled to resort to this course for self-protection. As vet, the in rease on the price of our Daily or everything east that is bought or sold. What other thing is there if it you and have bought before the war for six donars, add can now get for tear What for two and a half that you can now get for four ' And amid the general rush for extravagant prices, this is all the alvance we have

But we have unconsciously extended what we designed merely as a ref Louice, into a somewhat lengthy article. the course we can simply say that we have only one by the floet. promose to neke, we will endeavor to do the best we can and r what ver commissances we may be placed, mainand can dentiously .- Daily Journal, 5th.

In the champ and a receive all due warning and inforand a movements as well as the weight and po it will not be the fault of newspaper in Charleston or elsewhere. And the receive information. Now look at it :- | go back into the Yankee Union :-Some weeks, 20 the areamer Gladiator ran into this port with a me very leavy ordeance on board. We saw these tomag where it is to be planted, so that the them ashore in the morning. w to look out for it. Here is his achave no doubt is mainly correct, except in

weight, 2 tons; circum erence of the games rage is 36 tons. The chassis is a larger of the carriage is 8 feet. The solid ficial. da, and the empty shell weighs 450 at six'v tons of ammunition have with the gun. When in position it will buy, and the weight of metal is suffi and to the bottom of the harbor. hat don't make much difference what the ded or retraits from publishing. The snamy

mail o he wants through spies. round appear to be occupying the Stafford redericksburg, in force, sitting down I ground on one side of the Rappahannock, them from the other. They have been s to recapture or destroy the gunboats re-Vaptain Wood. There boats are at Port Royal, on the happahabback, and will probably be burned

I be seen by adverti ement in another sats. Jackins & Co., will re-open the Thea. tre in this possess a stonday night for a series of dramatic entertailments, having organied the services of a talented

These gentlemen kept the Theatre open during a long as even anid the oppressive heats of summer, and the serpert they received afforded the best evidence that their efforts were appreciated, while it gives the best |

ost vital points for "strategic reasons," we feel at once rifles, an, they feel safer'n all the rest." There is tut the treasen" that could excuse the giving up of a remonthly Kacaville, involving as it does the control and anterior line of vailroad communication, as well not been a lemant, numerous, nor have they had as good permitted to go North. artillery as might have been desired. But even then, there has been too much surrender of territory and of strong poutions for "strategic reasors." "Strategic reasons" are nade to cover a maditude of sins and blunders. But we dan tell ve that no such "strategy" has yet been been any at Knexville. The Memphis (Atlenta) Appeal of Sedreson, lemos that the "twenty thousand men under nloved for breaching fortifications during the Italian war. BURNALDS." torns out to be a force of four thousand cavality and upon the diametry, who advanced upon Wartsburg and threat will know alle. The indefatigable Forness advanced with a velocity of short specific to about 300 feet per second. Kroxy de. The indefatigable Fornesr advanced from adapat at upon the rear of the enemy, when they retreated acres the mountains in the direction of ancesec. As late as the 1st instant, it was that no infantry force had crossed either of has but made not telegraphic communication between and Renar ad have both been suspended by a s manifold and telegraph lines, the work of some

may possibly have been the Cronstad, which went out on on a drill ten inches in diameter. the night of the 13th with a very valuable cargo. She must Supposing this to be correct, it would be somewhat diffiing her destination by the 16th. The Yan-Ese cruscie a side Nassan and Bermuda almost as close- ed by a projectile of considerably more than twice the vol-

noon, proceeded from the burning of a lampblack factory tion of the problem, and hope to receive it some of these in the houthern part of town. The fire was of brief dura. days. tion, and the lose, we presume, was small.

Daily Journal, 41%.

stronger and more defensive than it originally was, although not capable of mounting so many guns. The lower case-

able suspension during the prevalence of Yellow Fever | WE extract from the Courier of yesterd. ye (Thursday) | After an hour and a half of such firing as I have delast fall, the yearly volume falls short by thirty-one issues its account of the night attack made upon Sumter, on the scribed, we could see, from where we stood, the enemy of the full average of three hundred and and ten numbers. night of Tuesday, the lat instant. It was quite furious: - moving up in three lines from out of the woods. They From the Charleston Courier Sept. 3rd.

on the East wall or sea face of Fort Sumter.

Fort Mentrie and our batteries on Sullivan's Island, to Some of the enemy's shells struck the Moultrie House, in

which was quartered a North Carolina Reg ment. One man

all the casualties on Sullivan's Island. Fort Moultrie and

Orderly Sergeant Foshee, wounded slightly. Private Brown, Co. C, wounded slightly.
Private Alexander, Co. H, 27th Georgia Volunteers,

But the first and left standing fast; at least so it acember to first and left standin was completely riddled and shot away. The "Devil" is reported to have grounded on the reef between Fort Sum-About two hundred shot and shells were thrown against

Fort Sum er curing the action. Of these 116 struck the Fort, inflicting serious damage on the scart wall, leaving week it was in demand at 1500 We bearn that the shot even penetrated the latter two or three times near the crown of the arches. A shell exploded in the immediate proximity to Coi. Rhett, who was on the line. So did Webb, who was on foot in the mediate proximity to Coi. Rhett, who was on the line. So did Webb, who was on foot in the midst of dull, and lower rates may be looked for. tection. As yet, the in reaso on the price of our Daily or Week'y size bears no proportion to the enhanced cost of everything east that it bought or sold. What other thing.

The firing between the land batteries continued uninterrapted yesterday. The enemy has opened with some new

guns in their battery on Gadberry Hill. They are also reported working slowly on their sap, and advancing upon Wagner. The only change of importance in the enemy's fleet yes-Up to a late hour Wednesday, everything remained qui-

et, with the exception of an occasional shot between the

taking the Cartederate cause, and discharging our duty respondence from Morris Island, under date of August 23d, facing the enemy and firing heavily-not in ranks, for men, evidently ignorant, had been led to believe, from the wished for Hall, so he came as wished, and the right rious work is someummated which is to secure to us our civil

MORE DESERTERS.

immensation of the ship, and their out was no light job. We also got the rebel force on Sullivan's Island. They had been stated in the control of the ship, the rebel force on Sullivan's Island. They had been stated in the control of the constitution by the Northern people, who, for tioned where a full view of the effect of our shot upon the ed fire upon the enemy as they came over the wall and a series of years, disregarded our rights and showed a disat might reach the enemy. We consider the side of Sumter was always before them. Upon the side of the work which is yet hidden to us they saw was the same who had gone for Hall, Gibbon's aid, the side of the work which is yet hidden to us they saw the same was the same with some regiments from the 1st brigade came over with some regiments from the 1st brigade the bricks go down by cartloads, the guns dismounted, the casemates revealed and then destroyed, and they know that Sumter must fall—that, indeed, it was fast falling. So these seven men, knowing that victory was falling all he know certain to the Yankees, tired of fighting longer for the we cheered and went to our work with a will. At this certain to the Yankees, tired of fighting longer for the two head fact to the Yankees, tired of fighting longer for the confidence in the Gibbar had arrived at Wilmington had a wing on us and trying to cheat the deal arrived had a wing on us and trying to cheat the deal arrived had a wing on us and trying to cheat the deal arrived had a wing on us and trying to cheat the deal arrived had a wing on us and trying to cheat the deal arrived had a their homes in the Old North State, procured a pass and the State, procured a pass and the State way to Charleston. In the follow- from their commander to visit Mount Pleasant, stole a and the stone wall, which was a little way down the at of the Augusta Constitutionalist is boat and rowed cut in the darkness of the night to the most and rowed out in the darkness of the hight to the and sixty yards from us, were the enemy, many of them pense. They have bid defiance to every remonstrance of dent.

QUESTIONING THE NEW COMERS. The sight of seven able-bodied men in the rebel uniby shell, which certainly weighs over 650 form, as they marched down to the beach to the Provost Marshal's office, was sufficient to attract the attention of every one in camp, and by the time they the smorting on hing street, between reached Col. Hall's quarters they had been subjected to of the 72d Pennsylvania went forward with his colors, reached Col. Hall's quarters they had been subjected to a pretty thorough pumping. The curious and inquisitive sent volleys of questions at them as they passed the first could be carried to the place of, was by laying a temporary track in fisher of the activities looking monster, and of of the first volley at tigger upon their questions. In the hands of of officers, callore, 13 inch rifled.

The characters they had been subjected to office the place of which had been shot in two. The solutions of this greec? They have clearly shown in the prospection of this until side of the prospection of this until side of the prospection of the solutions of the first volley of questions at them as they passed along, and to all these the graybacks responded with gained and cross-d, and the work of taking prisoners as much good nature as if they had drawn a bead or possible to the place along, and to all these the graybacks responded with gained and cross-d, and the work of taking prisoners are catefor the balance of which had been shot in two. The solutions of this pretty thorough pumping. The curious and inquisitive sent volleys of questions at them as they passed diers tollowed him with a rush; no one wanted to straggle now. Other colors were borne as well, the wall was gained and cross-d, and the work of taking prisoners are cached Col. Hall's quarters they have clearly shown in the prospective sent to the solutions of this price.

The place of this passed which had been shot in two. The solution of this quarters they have clearly shown in the prospective sent two. The solution of this passed diers tollowed him with a rush; no one wanted to straggle now. Other colors were borne as well, the wall was gained and cross-d, and the work of taking prisoners are colors were borne as well, the wall was gained and cross-d, and the work of taking prisoners they have clearly shown in the prospective sent to the solution of this until two. The solution of this until two. The solution of this passed diers tollowed him with a rush; no

" What regiment do you belong to?" asked that of-

" Eighth North-Carolina." "When did you leave your command?"

" Last night, after moondown."

" How did you get away ?" " We came in a small boat, sir, out to the Montauk. " Have you seen Fort Sumter on the Sullivan's Island side? " Well, we saw what was left of it last night.

"What effect have our shots had on it?" "Well, sir, you've giv'em a heap o' trouble, sir.

The bricks is all knocked away, and you can see daylight right through the fort." "Are any guns dismounted?"

by our own people as soon as their guns and machinery are they putting in sandbags so that they can stay there?" night we hadn't time to stop. They was a right smart 'o hollerin' there, like as they was haulin' or liftin' bleeding; but it was a good thing to see our General so somethin'." " How came so many to desert together? Were you

not afraid to talk to each other about coming away? 'Well, we was all of us neighbors afore the war, and we knowed who we was talkin' to. The whole brigade would desert if they could git a chance." " How do they feel about Sumter?"

"Ob, the papers is full o' big talk, like they allus anacter of their coming entertainments. was; but we could see it, an' we knew 'twas comin' down. They're goin' to hold it as long as they can.nome of our cotemporaries tell us that Knoxville has been | The soldiers over to Moultrie feel pretty safe, but some or will be evaluated by cur people for "strategic reasons." how they're kind o' discouraged. Battery Bee will en we hear of the giving up of important, nay, al- give you uns a beltin" though. She's got some big How large a force is there in Charleston now?"

"Deed I don't know, sir. It's six weeks since we

was in Charleston." So the questions were plied, and the answers returned, until every concervable subject was called to their deserters expressed a strong desire to return to their with our armies out West. They have ed that when the proper time arrived they should be the price, when the young Deigo remarked—

Terrible Missiles.

The following extract from a Federal letter shows the

The breaching power of the 10-inch 300 pounder Parrott

The 10 inch rift 300 pound shot has an initial velocity of 1111 feet, and has afterwards a remaining velocity of 400 feet per second, at a distance of 3500 yards.

From well known mechanical laws, the resistance which these projectiles are capable of overcoming is equal to 32, 750 pc unds and 1,914,150 pounds, raised one foot in a second respectively. Making allowances for the differences of the graphic communication between of the diameters of these projectiles, it will be found that

their penetrating power will be as one to 19.6.

The penetration of the 24-pour er shot at 3500 yards, in brick work, is 6½ inches. The penetration of the 10 inch projectile will, therefore, be between six and seven feet into the projection of the 10 inch projectile will, therefore, be between six and seven feet into the seven material. to the same material.

To use a more familiar illustration, the power of the 10 a seriew signature from Wi'mington, bound to inch rifle shot at the distance of 3500 yards, may be said to be equal to that of the united blows of two hundred sledge hammers, falling from the height of ten feet, and acting up-

cult to arrive correctly at the amount of force to be exert- food and protection for years past. ume of the 300 pound shot, propelled also with correspond-We learn that an alarm of the about 11 o'clock this fore. ingly increase force. We are anxious for a practical solu- ed for several days past that Chattanooga had been evac-

> No other gain is so certain as that which perceeds from the economical use of what you bave.

It is said that Fort Sumter is capable of being made | The Pinch of the Battle of Gettysburg-How near It came to a Confed. rate Victory.

The Baltimore American publishes an account of mates protected by sand bags, are still perfect and bomb. "The Pinch of the Battle" at Gettysburg, which gives proof, affording shelter for the men, and with the repairs a history of that terrible assault on the centre by the and changes now in progress, the fort will be impervious Confederates, which came so near winning the day. to the enemy's shot or shell. We have been pleased to The charge of Pickett's division is well described, and WITH THE NUMBER we close the Twelfth Volume of the learn from what we consider good authority, that General the description shows that if the charge had been sup-Daily J. urnal it being now twelve years since its estabheights, says :

would come out, marching by flank, till they reached the beginning or ending of the volume, and as we have made the unlexturation of time to all who failed to receive their papers owing to the unavoidable suspension above aligned to.

The bombardment of Fort Number, Thesday night, by aix Monitors and the Ironsides, was by far the most severe attack, and of longer duration, than of any previous attempts made to the unavoidable suspension above aligned to.

The bombardment of Fort Number, Thesday night, by aix Monitors and the Ironsides, was by far the most severe attack, and of longer duration, than of any previous attempts made to the reduction of the fortress. The engagements of the first, and on the edge of the woods, across their papers owing to the unavoidable suspension above aligned to.

The bombardment of Fort Number, Toesday night, by aix Monitors and the Ironsides. Was by far the most severe attack, and of longer duration, than of any previous attempts made to the front. The bombardment of Fort Number, Toesday night, by aix Monitors and the Ironsides. Was by far the most severe attack, and on the edge of the woods, across their papers owing to the unavoidable suspension above alight to made to the unavoidable suspension above alight to make the ironsides. Was a splendid sight to made to the unavoidable suspension above alight to made to the unavoidable suspension above alight to made to the reduction of the fortress. The engagements of the first, and on the edge of the woods, across their papers. The contract of the first, and on the edge of the woods are the prevention of the fortress. The engagements of the prevention of the fortress. The engagements of the first, and on the edge of the woods are the prevention of the fortress. The engagements of the first, and on the edge of the woods, across the prevention of the fortress. The engagements of the first, and on the edge of the was about a hundred yards in the most severe at the prevention of the fortress. The engagements of the first of t It is hardly necessary for us to attempt, in this place, a nothing in comparison with the fight of Tuesday night. The orms, their hars, or caps, or bare heads Everybody selves in order of attack, regardless of the shot and shell which we threw into their ranks. The soldiers on our side again and again praised, while they awaited the approach of the enemy. Nor did they wait long. When they approached to within about two hundred the East wall, and against that nearly the whole of their tremendons fire was directed. Fire was also kept up co-casions by on Sollivan's Island. them. Some regiments reserved their fire till they got within fifty yards, and then the enemy fell fast; but wounded so severely in the leg as to make amputation ne cassary. It is believed neither can recover. These were nature to stand, and a nortion of the second brigade. nature to stand, and a portion of the second brigade, the batteries sustained no damage. The casualties in Fort | which was be ind the stone fence, began to leave cover -not because the enemy was upon it, but because it seemed impossible to stay.

The flags of the enemy, which are small red affairs, with a white cross diagonal on them, got up to the with a white cross disgonal on them, got up to the The fire from Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Sullivan's stone wall, and some crossed the line of rail fence, perfeland was admirable, and elicited the highest encomiums haps a hundred or so, led, as I heard, by Gen. Armisfrom the commanding General.

The Monitors, it is reported, by those who had 'le best opportunities of witnessing the fight, were struck nearly one hundred times. Eve y time a shot struck a stream of file was observed in its wake. Two or three of she Monitors was bent backward in the centre, as it were, the ends noise to confuse one's power of calm observation.

This was the pinch, and the officers knew it. Gen Gibbon had just been hit, some one said, and almost at both were taken off the field to the rear. But I recol the men. Entreaty, command, expostulation, encouregement, were employed. Webb was everywhere. So was Col. Smith, of a Pennsylvania regiment. At this time the enemy were crowding over the stone lence near the clumps of trees, and their red flags were waving, as it it seemed to me, in triumph already, though Hall terday was the appearance of an additional Monitor, making was all right and his men were steady on our left — seven in all besides the Ironsides.

Presently some one near me said that the enemy were Presently some one near me said that the enemy were massing their men in front of Webb, opposite the land batteries. No further demonstration has been made | clumps of trees, and we began to wish for Hall's belp. By this time the officers had stopped the falling back and were driving stragglers to the front, though we did The New York Herald of August 27th, contains a cor- not go forward to the stone wall, yet, but all were movements of traitors and factionists at home, that North marched by the flank to our left and got mixed with rights. Carolina was about to desert the Confederate cause, and our men.

The monotony of the bombardment was broken on it was exposed, to edge away from the stone wall, but a few reasons for favoring an early seperation from the old oid so, that the battle was raging in front of the third tic in us to endeavor to thrust ourselves upon a communi-division. We delivered a steady fire from the crest, at ty, who is every way possible, has evinced a disposition to ed in this part of the field. Lee's great assault had not only to kill their masters, but to immolate their wives

Going back with some prisoners across the wall and over the crest, I saw Gen. Meade, who came on the ground with his son, who was his aid. He stopped to speak to Gen. Gibbon's aid (Haskeil) and said, in his they had the same right to enjoy their opinion that I had sounded like it. He was told that the attack was repulsed, when he repeated, "What, is the assault entirely repulsed?" When the aid aid again told him he thought it was, he said, "I hank God," and made a mothought it was, he said, "I'bank God," and made a motion to wave his hat, but he did not, but waved his right hand and hurrabed, while his son took off his hat and hurrahed like a good fellow. We men stood and stared, and then passed on, as the General gave orders in a quick, short way, which seemed to be about the placing of reinforcements. The dead—men and horses their independence than the Southern people are now, and the placing of reinforcements. "Are they repairing the damage at night? Are placing of reinforcements. The dead-men and horses -were lying thick around; there was still some firing 'Deed I don't know, sir. When we came by last going on, and we were all—that is, all of us that were left-begrimmed with powder and dust, and many were cool, so much at ease, and speaking in such a soldierly way, and when he said "Thank God," many of us said "Amen." The reinforcements soon came up, but we had done without them, and in a little while all was at rest : the last forever.

Mobile Market Scene.

The Mobile Tribune furnishes the following:

The market continues to be abundantly supplied with every variety of vegetables raised at this season of the year, plenty of good beef and mutton, fish. &c.

Speaking of fish, we heard of a scene that is said to have occurred in the fish market a short time since. It was told to us about as follows: One of the conscript officers learning that there were several of the fishermen ed, until every conceivable subject was exhausted. The subject to the military laws, on the following Saturday evening posted himself with a couple of guards in that deserters expressed a strong desire to return to their state, which, they think, is soon to come back into the locality, he placing himself near a fellow who vended State, which, they think, is soon to come back into the unable of men or means, and this has Union. They were provided with quarters, and assur-Two dollar a dczen, marm.'

"My gracious, it isn't possible you ask tw dollars for one dozen crabs?" "You no lika, rou no taka : you no want to buya character of the missiles that are being used sgainst Char- go away; Is no want your money; it is no mora two

dimes tree year ago." The lady became disgusted and left. Several other purchasers came up and they were treated in the same uncivil manner. Finally, the conscript officer who heard all the conversations, stepped up and asked-

"Do you belong to the service, sir?" The Deigo knew him and his business at once, so he attempted to evade the inquiry by replying-"I no cara for a fewa fisha. Youa want him, taka him for one dollar and six bits."

"I don't want your fish; I asked if you was attached to any military company ?" " You wants de fish, taka de fish for a dollar and

" No. sir. I want to know whether you are a soldier

or a citizen." "Well taka dis buncha for yourself. I no cara for a bacha of fish; taka de fisha—taka as mucha as you wanta for nothing;" and attempted to escape, but it

CHATTANOOGA NOT EVACUATED .- It has been rumoruated by Gen. Bragg. This is not so. Only the non-combatants have left the city. It is stated in a letter from an officer in Bragg's army that "Gen. Bragg will fight the Federals at Chattanooga."

generation. Truly we may say of him that-

" He is Freedom's now and Fame's, the of the few immortal names That were not born to die.' GENERAL "STONEWALL" JACKSON.

AN ACBOSTIC G one! a soldier great and good! E very Southerner makes moan! None like him the foe withstood; E very field he fought, he won! R outing still the enemy, A mid glad cries of "Victory,"
L aurel crowned, he life laid down

Baddened Bouthern bearts! ye shed T ears of anguish for his fall!

Of t while battle raged, ye prayed No harm assails our brave "Stenewall. E adeared so, that ye would have paid, With jay, his ransom to grim death, A nd, willing victims in h s stead, L oved more to die than see him dead ! L oved yours to love, to save his breath

Join o'er his grave, Confed rate host, And, by yoe here's memory, swear, Come life, or death, still at our post, K nells our and requiem ! for the air S hall ring with paene loud, in praise Ot Him who right defends always. or le's us perish in despair Cardiff, June 13th, 1863.

GEORGIA AROUSED .- The Atlanta Intelligencer says hat it has reliable information from the Adjutant and have been sent back for correction.

A GOOD BROINNING .- The London Morning Post states that H. R. H. the Princess of Wales will not accompany the Prince on his visit to Halifax, for

CONFEDERATE NOTES IMPROVING .- We understand the same time Gen. Hancock was badly wounded, and posed of this week at decline of 300 to 400 per Sales were made at 11 and 1200, while last week it was in demand at 1500 We hope this immanfully too. He did a men's part in steadying the provement will continue. Sterling Exchange is also

Augusta Constitutionalist, 2d inst.

SUMMERRILL, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.) August 25th, 1863.

To the Voters of the Third Congressional District GENTLEMEN: - By the many solicitations of a number of the voters of said District, both in and out of the army, (more especially the soldiers,) I am induced to become a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the Confederate States; not from any spirit of party feeling, which I think ought not to be cherished at this time by any one who loves the sanny South. While we are battling for our in which the following occurs. It would not be difficult to trace these descritions to their producing cause. These hock; but cheerfully, which was a good sign. We had to the producing cause. These hock; but cheerfully, which was a good sign. We had to the producing cause to us our client of the southern cause, our efforts should be made for the promotion of our Independence, instead of any political preferment.

> That I was in favor of an early separation from the Uni-As the 3d brigade (Hall's) came up by the flank ted States government, I do not pretend to deny. My there was a disposition, under the heavy fire to which | course in the Legislature is well known. I will here give tion, (for Northern men first introduced the traffic in Afrithe South and became advocates for manumission; specu- nia Regiment, and soon afterwards fell, mortally wound-

over the wall. We now advanced, and could see, as we orse for retrictive justice.

I should consider it very bad taste, and extremely impolishort range, which cleared the wall, to which we then slight us, that our company was unpleasant, and every atshort range, which cleared the wall, to which we then rushed, flags, waving and men shouting. Officers on both sides were using their pistols; the color-sergeant of the 72d Pennsylvania went forward with his colors, humiliating circumstances? I think not. What is wealth and it nocent babes to satiate their fiendish disposition and wild fanaticism. Is this not enough to harrow up the feel

speak to Gen. Gibbon's aid (Haskell) and said, in his reflection upon others who differed with me in sentiment vored recession, are profusely pouring out their heart's blood on the battle-field in defence of Southern rights. We may wrangle a little with each other at home, but

if the Yankees think to subjugate us in consequence of any division of sentiment, or that we will submit to any other than an honorable peace, they are very much deluded; something like man and wife, who quarrel occasionally themselves, but the good woman does not allow the third party to interfere.

We have passed the Ordinance of Secession; no use in cav

aling about it now, if we were so disposed, and if we were to disagree a little among ourselves, we would not let Billy had done without them, and in a little while all was quiet under the clump of trees, and the stone wall and the rail fence, with their heaps of dead, were once more at rest: the last forever. sons, we ought not to trust him, we wish our Grand Lodge purely Southern, and the chief corner stone Independence the would not be a suitable architect on such a tabric.—Let us go forth as one in sentiment, feeling and spirit, with a determination to establish our independence among the nations of the earth, if it be the will of God, and by our

valor we can accomplish it.

I feel proud of the good old North State—never have troops done themselves more credit on the battle field and fought more bravely than her's. They have won for themselves imperishable renown—they are modest and unassuming, law loving and law abiding, ever mindful that we are contending for republican principles, and at all times ready to maintain the rights of the civilian and put down tyran-

Who would not be proud of such a people? Fellow-citisens, our liberality as well as our patriotism must be tested. War necessarily brings on heavy taxation

for its support, therefore we should make up our minds to meet it like loyal citizens.

Yet a tax bill should have as little ambiguity about it as possible. The people will be better satisfied and more read-

ily pay a tax when they understand the provisions of a tax bill, than when it is couched in doubtful language.

I must confess that I have objections to that portion of the flevenue law which adopts the tithing system—an old Jewish mode of taxation—taking one tenth of the produce of the farmer and planter to be paid in kind instead of money. It tax was read in money in in kind instead of money. It tax was paid in money in-stead of produce the tax payer would know at once the precise amount he had to pay; it would prevent fraud, save expense and trouble, obyinte all difficulties, be the fairest and most equitable plant. There would be no necessity of employing so many in the collection of the taxes; direct taxation would be the best from a principle of economy, if nothing else. I hope we have common sense enough to originate a tax bill without copying the old Jewish law. Every neighborhood has its peculiar manners and custom which suit the inhabitants best. So have nations their pe cultarities, and I trust we will not be ashamed of the South it she has hers. Let us then adopt measures that are best calculated to premote our interest and happiness as a peo ple and nation.

"But woe unto you, Pharisees, for ye tithe mint and rue and all manner of herbs."

I have endeavored throughout my legislative course avoid superting any measure which was in my opinion cal-culated to cause a collision between the Government of the Confederate States and our own State, believing that it wanta for nothing;" and attempted to escape, but it was no go. He was taken up to the Provost Marshal's office to state his exemption or take his place in the ranks to defend the country that has furnished him with food and protection for years past.

Oonfederate States and our own State, believing that it terday at very long intervals from his stochade defend in the firing principally upon Battery Wagner.

The first, including the Ironsides and six Monitors, did not change their positions yesterday. It was the general not change their positions yesterday. It was the general food and protection for years past.

On the 3rd inst., at 8 o'clock, on the firing principally upon Battery Wagner.

The first, including the Ironsides and six Monitors, did not change their positions yesterday. It was the general impression that they have hauled off for rest and to repair damages after the severe knocks they received in the bombard many than the first point of the provided and protection for years past. tinue to support his administration so long as in my humble judgment he continues to administer the Government with the ability and fidelity that he has heretofore done—ever remembering that even-handed justice is due and should be meted out to North Carolina, which will not be likely to escape the vigilance of our able and patriotic Governor, Z. B. Vance, who deserves the commendation of the good citizens of North Carolina for his defence in their behalf.

We extract the following tribute to the memory of the immortal "Stonewall" from a Cardiff paper. It seems as though all mankind vie with each other in admiration for the dead hero, and wherever the English language is spoken or an English heart throbs, his example is pointed to as the brightest in the page of history. Such a man as he should have lived longer: his death leaves an aching void in the hearts of an entire language. The laves an aching void in the hearts of an entire language is spoken or an English have lived longer: his death leaves an aching void in the hearts of an entire language. The laves are of him that. but amends was made in part, if not entirely, for my de-feat, by the citizen soldiers of my own County, who knew me best, and who elected me to the Senate of North Caro-lina without my being a candidate—an honor equal, if not greater, than to have been elected to Congress; for which mark of respect they have my lasting gratitude.—
Nor have I ever been unmindful of the toils, fatigues
and privations that the brave and patriotic soldiers have had to undergo in order that our country's freedom might be established. I have spent a good deal of time with the soldiers since the commencement of the war—visited many hespitals-and I know something of their sufferings and

> I was taught, in early life, to respect the soldier; yes, my mother taught me to do so. (She having a brother who easted the storm of leaden hall in the Revolutionary War, and whose remains were entembed in the family grave-yard of my native place, and near where I now live.) It is to my mother then, and not me, that the soldier is it debted via San Francisco, says that the reported intent as or the regard that I entertain for him, and whatever I may | Triumvirate to recognize the Confederate States have done to redound to his benefit.
>
> Please allow me here to digress a little, in order that I may return my thanks to the soldier of Goldsboro', for the complimen ary manner in which he was pleased to speak if Maximillian accepts the crown. of my course in regard to the war, in an article which appeared in the State Journal, over the signature of " A Sol in the State Journal, over the signature of August, 1863, in Said article bearing date 3d of August, 1863, in he senseted as follows in substance: "That in the which he remarked as follows in sabstance: beginning of this unholy war, my exartions in keeping back the invading foe from our homes and firesides had been untiring, and not less persevering in the cause, and though unable to shoul'er the musket and undergo the hardships of the camp and march that I had sent forth three of my sors (I can say to the soldier that five of the family have gone, two of whom have been severely wounded,) to battle with the enemy in a sister State—that my sympathies had ever teen with the soldier, and for my efforts in his behalf the more.

Inspector General's Department of that State, that in soldier need only refer to the records of our last and preresponse to the call made recently by the President upon Gov. Brown for 8,000 troops to be mustered into Confederate service for home defence, up to this time 238 companies have been tendered and accepted, making an aggregate of 15,250 men. This does not include if I intended to become a candidate—that my reply was I designed a companies that of the confederate service for home defence, up to this time 238 companies have been tendered and accepted, making an aggregate of 15,250 men. This does not include if I intended to become a candidate—that my reply was I designed a companies that of the confederate service for home defence, up to this time brave and gallant Capt. W. J. Houston, (saying flat he, the soldier,) "had asked me previous to Capt. Houston's death if I intended to become a cardidate—that my reply was I designed a companies that in the confederate service for home defence, up to this time brave and gallant Capt. W. J. Houston, (saying flat he, the soldier,) "had asked me previous to Capt. Houston's death if I intended to become accepted with the intended to above, said soldier was pleased to speak of my name, in connexion with the intended to above, said soldier was pleased to speak of my name, in connexion with the intended to above, said soldier was pleased to speak of my name, in connexion with the intended to above, said soldier was in view of the speedy capture of Chulest m, and a soldier was pleased to speak of my name, in connexion with the intended to above, said soldier was in view of the speedy capture of Chulest m, and a soldier was pleased to speak of my name, in connexion with the intended to above, said soldier was in view of the speedy capture of Chulest m, and a soldier was pleased to speak of my name, in connexion with the intended to above, said soldier was pleased to speak of my name, in connexion with the intended to above, said soldier was pleased to speak of my name, in connexion with the intended to above, said soldier was pleased to speak of my name, in connexion with the int several informal tenders of companies whose papers sired a communication with Capt. Houston, as we had ever us would not run." It is true I was a warm friend of Capt. Honston: I thought he was a patriotic, noble and generous hearted gentleman;—no one regress his death more than I. He always received my hearty support whenever an opportunity offered. We never had the opportunity of having the conference above alluded to, nor do I think that I should though her general health is good, she is recommended have opposed him if an opportunity had offered for me to ment ought to make preparations for well we have opposed him if an opportunity had offered for me to ment ought to make preparations for well we have opposed him if an opportunity had offered for me to ment ought to make preparations for well we have opposed him if an opportunity had offered for me to ment ought to make preparations for well we have opposed him if an opportunity had offered for me to professes to believe that Nap doon is in sec. was bent backward in the centre, as it were, the ends on the right and left standing fast; at least so it seem by her physicians "to abstain from oger-exerti as, by her physicians to abstain from oger-exerti as, me that he was dearnous to ruo, although I had said I intended to be a candidate over since the last election, which it is not desirable for her now to incur." was I induced to make this declaration from any unkind feeling towards the present incumbent, for he is a gent'eman for whom I have ever entertained the highest regard; there has been considerable amounts of gold dis-posed of this week at decline of 300 to 400 per posed of this week at decline of 300, while last candidates; that at any time they are calculated to produce heart-burnings, which by all means should be aveided now. While our great struggle for Independence is going on we reed our united strength, and oppht not to allow any movement to be made in our ranks that would be calcula-ted to thwart our great effort for freedom; besides so many of the soldiers are away from home, battling to repel the relentices foe, that they have no voice or participation in atructive fire is raying in East Boston. such Conventions, consequently they are left entirely under the coutrol of wily politicians, who rarely select a private for office, but divide the loaves and fishes among themselves. structed. The buildings with four nearly fine structed. Fellow-citizens, should you elect me, what I lack in were destroyed. The flames are rapidly extend ability, I will endeavor to make up by industry, perseverance, zeal, and strict attention to every measure that will out the mechanical portion of East Beston. be best ca culated to promote your individual happiness and the prosperity of the Confederate States. I am for the South, right or wrong, elected or not. I regret exceedingly that I cannot visit you between now and the election, but this is no time for canvassing, no time for verbosity, but rival at Queenstown was anticipated. The performance of the United States Consult, had at the instance of the United States Consult, had adamant, when every dispatch brings news of the death of some brave soldier who has sacrificed his life on the bloody

> Your ob't serv't, [d&w-1:] THOMAS I. FAISON. From the Raleigh Progress, Sept. 31. Interesting Correspondence. We are indebted to Gov. Vance for a copy of the

ollowing interesting correspondence: RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 19th, 1863. Has Excellency, Z. B. Vance, Governor of North Car-

lina: position to wrest from us on: property in slaves, which they burg, the Sharpshooters of Brig. Gen. Ramseur's brig-service in the political and commercial w were first to introduce among us, for a valuable considera- ade, under command of Lieut, F. M. Harney, 14th N. C. Volunteers, dispersed the 150th Pennsylvania Regican slaves in the colonies.) When they could no longer ment. That gallant officer, with his own hands, wrestmake heir labor profitable, they then palmed them off on ed the standard from the color bearer of the Pennsylva-

Gen. Ramseur, in communicating the above particu-

The wish of the dying hero has been complied with. The flag is in my possession and will be treasured by Federalloss of one killed and one wounded me as an honorable memento of the valor and patriotic devotion which the soldiers of North Carolina have dis-

played on many hard fought fields. I have thought it due to the lamented efficer, with whose family I have not the advantage of being acquainted, to communicate these circumstances to you, as Chief Mogistrate of his State, and to express through you to his State, his comrades and his family, the sincere sympathy I feel with them for the loss of one so worthy of their admiration and esteem.

Such deeds illustrate a people's history, justify a people's pride and sustain a country's cause.

I remain, very respectfully and truly yours, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RALEIGH, N. U., Aug. 28th, 1863. His Excellency, Jefferson Davis,

President Confederate States Sir :- Your letter of the 19th inst. has been received, informing me of the gallant conduct and heroic death of Lt. F. M. Harney, 14th N. C. Troops, on the field of Gettysburg, and asking me to make known to morning. The injury was small. Mr. Faller, dods his family your sympathy with them for the loss of one and several others were injured. It delays so brave and worthy of their esteem.

I do not know that he has any relatives whatever in North Carolina. He was born in Kentucky and saw some service as a soldier under Gen. Wm. Walker dur. No further indications of a move on the part of it. ing his campaign in Central America. At the commencement of hostilities, he was residing in the town of Asheville N. C., pursuing his occupation of carpenter, and joining the company which I had the honor to raise, he was made orderly sergeant, and by good conduct and hard fighting won his way to first lieuten-

Though without kindred in this, his adopted State, I assure you she will be proud to see him placed on the same transaction. long list of her heroic dead, and all will welcome his memory among their bravest sons, and mourn him as a noble brother slain for her defence.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours, Z. B. VANCE.

Major General Gilmer. Our reders will find, in another part of to-day's paper the official notice of the assignment of Major General J. F. Gilmer to duty in this Military Department, as se-

cond in command to General Beauregard. At a grave crisis in the history of Charleston, an officer high in the confidence of the Confederate Govern all the modern improvements and appliances. ment, and of militar. knowledge, prudence and experi- designed to operate against the Yankee Sea Board.

ence, has been added to the group of Generals to whom the defence of the city has been entrusted. Jeremy F. Gilmer is a native of North Carolina, from which State he received an appointment as cadet at West Point in 1835. He graduated fourth in his class,

and in 1839 was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Engineers in the U.S. Army. For a time he acted as Frolessor of Engineering at the West Point Academy. At the time of the secession of the Southern States, he had risen to the rank of Major of Engineers, and was on duty in California. He promptly resigned his commission and returned to the South, joining General Sidney Johnston at Bowling Green. He served upon the staff of General Johnston as Major and Chief of Engineers, participating in the defence of forts Henry and Donelson, and in the battle of Shiloh. Upon the fall of Gen. Johnston in the last named conflict. he was ordered to Richmond, and placed at the head of the Engineer Bureau, with the rank of Colonel, which movements of the Florida, since last seen position he has held up to the date of his appointment, a few days ago, as Major General.

We cordially commend Gen. Gilmer to the esteem and support of our people - Charleston Mercury. From the Charleston Courier, Sept. 4th.

Affairs on the Islands since our last have been unusually quiet. Our land batteries on James' Island keep up a slow but steady fire on the Yankee working parties and fortifi-

cations on Morris' Island.

Battery Wagner also maintained a constant fire on the advanced positions of the enemy. The latter replied yes-terday at very long intervals from his stockade defences, firing principally upon Battery Wagner.

The fleet, including the Ironaldea and six Monitors, did not change their positions yesterday. It was the general impression that they have hauled off for rest and to repair

bardment of Tuesday night.

A barge containing officers was observed visiting in turn The Yankees of Morth Carolina for his defence in their behalf.

Pellow-Citizens in the Army: It would be ungrateful in

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Press Association Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the ye by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the Court of the Confederate States for the Northern

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 1-4.1-All continues comparatively quiet. Only occasion at from the land batteries. The people here are spirits at the present aspects of the siege.

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN INTELLA RICHMOND, Sept. 101, 1

Baltimore papers of the lat, say that the army Cumberland crossed the Tennessie River nair stay on Saturday, at four different points. It is reported Gen. Reynolds had captured a large Confederate to Shell Mound, and that Barnside is in the neighborha Kingsten istelligence from Mexico, of the 21

ually foreshadowed by the imperial press. The tion will take place as soon as the news reading Five substitute deserters from the army of a were executed on the 29th uit., in presence of thousand persons. They consisted of two Park

Volunteering in New Jersey is progress by

About five thousand men have been altered Governor's Proclamation was kaned The Herald of the 18th announced in the occupation of Sumter and Wagner !. The Washington correspondent of the Harri'l

A letter from the army of the Potamas at Germans of the 20th New York Volume tigied and were sentenced to hard labor d

have had their sentence commuted. The New York Times of the 20th says ment ought to make preparations for war w. cluded, or in progress, with Jefferson Davie, by cession of Texas will be received as an equirecognition and substantial aid to the Conlanguage of the European press, the tone of the organs, and the hints of the Moniteur, it is enough the purpose to latervene in our affairs Gen. Price, wi h twenty-five thousand man

Metaire, on White River. The Federal to case are at Duval's Bluff, on the same river, fourte ow. A battle is imminent. structive fire is raging in East Boston. It carry the Atlantic Works, where the Monitor turners w The steamer City of London has arrive? from Liverpool, with advices to the 19th ult. The erate steamer Florida is off the coast of Irelect rival at Queenstown was anticipated. The

foreign enlistment act. The Times says the decision of the Washe gt ment in the Peterhoff case, was looked for w

tice warning the people against the large

The rebel lean had declined to 29 to 17 also The Mexican and Polish questions were when The Memorial Diplomatique announces that I accepts, with the consent of the Emperor of A crown of the new Mexican Empire. The London Times in a city article, it is

The Congress of German Prince fort.

The French Government has a

ico, says, it is vain to deny that the tree

confiscation in Mexico.

Wister's cavalry recently made a recourt Richmond, leaving Williamshung on the 2 directly to Bottom's Bridge, charged a rein the rifle pita, driving them out across t the expedition was fully accomplished, as mation respecting t he enemy's position near Richmond was obtained.

Reports from Fort Scott to the 28 Gen. Rinnt has been defeated in Arkanan three hundred. Five substitutes for drafted men. Meade's army, were executed near Rapy about

on the 29th. Fourteen substitutes encaped jail on Tuesday night. The Vermont State election on Tu sday, wa from, are largely for Lincola. Nothing from Charleston or Researces

Great indignation is felt at the capture of and Sattelite. The case is to be fully now Navy Department.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

The down passenger train ran off near Chickman to ral hours. The enemy were signalling all night on We

but everything is remarkably quiet across the river The Knoxville Register has been romov land. Capt J. R. Rhodes, of the 1st Confede shot at noon for encouraging deserters in h and embeszing money of substitutes, the speech, acknowledging the justness of the s-

manifested little concern and died without a sir Col. Adolpold, of the same Regiment, was ca

conscripted yesterday, he having been

NORTHERN AND FOREIGN 1175

A special despatch to the Appeal, from Bea. that Gen. Price had an engagement with the miles from Little Rock, and obtained a victory kees are rapidly reinforcing the Arkansas armi The Chicago Times, of the 29th, says that whom the Yankees lately sent to Europe. federate iron-clads en route to raise the blocks ton, and thirteen others are in a state of comp excuses the maction of the army by stying that hing the culmination of the sieze of Charleston, that in three weeks he will have three full cor Banks, to mave on Mobile from Pascagoulla

FROM RICHMOND.

Frankfort on the first instant. In his inaugur. objects to arming negro regiments; points to the the recent election as a proof that Kentucky w ternize with rebellion.

Many of the most influential families in

Kansas City have been banished by order of for sympathizing with rebellion. At the elmington, Dal., the whole Union ticket was electe The Africa has arrived at Halifax with dates to the 23d of August. Nothing is known on the 20th August. Mr. Mason had goue to In visit to the Earl of Donaghmore. The London To long extracts from the correspondence betw. ernments of England and the United States strictions upon trade between the Northern u

United States and the Bahamas. The Army and N zatte! says it is gratifying to know that the gove not blind to the dangers and difficulties with Associated indifferent to the perils of a rupture which we trust sense of all respectable Americans will aid the in a The Confederate loan rallied one per cent.

MARRIED.

On the 3rd inst., at 8 o'clock, on board 8 caristil